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PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XIV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 16, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is no easy task, although somewhat interesting, for a mere chronicler of events to pursue the sinuosities of political management. Darkness is the father, and Moral Obliquity the mother, of mere *party* proceedings. How far the remark is applicable to what is going on here, remains to be told hereafter. The Joint Committee, raised to investigate the charges made by the Governor against the State printers, are now in session, and, for aught that appears, may be kept in session till doomsday. Counsel has been allowed to the accused, and is in attendance. The Governor, yesterday, refused to obey the subpœna of the Committee, and the refusal was reported to the Senate this morning by its Chairman, (Judge Champneys).—A motion was made for the discharge of the Committee, which, on motion of Mr. Darsie, was amended, so as to *instruct* the Committee to proceed in the investigation, by the examination of the witnesses named in the list furnished by the Governor. Upon this resolution and amendment a spirited debate arose, in which Messrs. Sullivan, Darsie, Stewart and Champneys took part, and continued till the hour of adjournment.

It seems that there is no provision made by law for *compelling* the attendance of witnesses before a *joint* committee, of which the Governor was doubtless aware, when he refused to obey its authority: so that if there be any iniquity in the procuration of the State Printers' election, all parties may, before that Committee, be as mum as they please—neither their attendance or answers can be compelled: and thus, if "reasons should be as thick as blackberries," hardly any one will be found to give one "upon compulsion."

It seems to be conceded on all hands, that the election was legal to all intents and purposes, and that the failure of the Governor to approve their bonds does not in any way affect their legal rights. The investigation, if carried through, will only prove a Pennsylvania farce, like many before it of a like character.

In the *House*, this morning, the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message in writing from the Governor, in which he vindicates the course he has pursued towards the Committee: sets at defiance the authority of the Legislature, so far as he conceives his official dignity and prerogatives to be invaded, and says, in the most energetic language, that he will defend his rights to the uttermost, and that no one shall be permitted to trample upon his constitutional rights with impunity. 150 copies are ordered to be printed for the use of the members. I will send you one as soon as I can get it.

Soon after the reception of the message, Mr Hinchman, of the City, moved the following joint resolution of instruction, viz:

"That the Joint Committee of Investigation, relative to the frauds and combinations charged by the Executive upon the State Printers in procuring their election, be *instructed* to examine, in the first instance, those persons whose names had been furnished by the Governor, and *after that*, such other, as they might deem expedient."

This gave rise to a hot debate, in which Messrs Roumfort, Butler of Luzerne, and Hinchman took part, and continued till the hour of adjournment, and will most likely be resumed to-morrow.

There seems to be no strict party lines in this debate, in either House. It seems a "grand passage at arms" by the speaking champions, conducted with more sound than sense, very likely it is a mere furbishing up of weapons, and a defining of positions preparatory to a grand onslaught that will come off before the session closes.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition for the passage of a law, providing that farmers and mechanics, whose real estate is subject to taxation, shall not be taxed for their several occupations. Mr. Lawrence and McFadden presented sundry petitions for a new county to be called Carroll, from parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette.

In Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Musser of Somerset in the chair,) the bill which was reported to authorize the corporation of the city of Pittsburgh to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river, at that place, was taken up; Mr. Brackenridge moved to amend the bill, so as to make it the duty of the Canal Commissioners to build and repair said Aqueduct, and also providing that an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars be made for that purpose. This gave rise to some debate, when the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed the House as reported

The matters connected with the election of State printers, under the law of 1843, must be disposed of before the business of the session can progress with any speed. The whole subject of conversation out of doors, seems to be, the contumacy of the Governor, and the alleged frauds of the State printers. I anticipate a stormy session, at any rate, and although there appears to be a disposition among the members to economise and retrench the expenditures of the government, yet it seems as if they were hampered by some unseen influence. The Governor seems to have few or no political defenders, and yet there seems to be a spell of potency around him, that the united wisdom of the legislature cannot dissipate.

The Canal Commissioners have commenced this day the work of decapitation. I understand they intend to give the suckers of the Commonwealth a thorough overhauling, and practice that good old democratic doctrine of rotation. I learn this evening that Mr. Snodgrass is retained in the office he held on the Portage Railroad, but beside him, so far as I have learned, the walking ticket system is in the ascendant. A. Mr. Smith, of your city, is here trying his hand, against a Mr. Gleim (formerly sheriff of this county, but more recently of Pittsburgh) for the office of supervisor on the Canal near your city. No one can tell which will succeed, if either. Z.

The Pittsburgh Press—Its Spirit.

From some remarks in the Advocate of this morning, as also in the Sun, and from the general spirit of the majority of the Pittsburgh Press of late, we rejoice in a pleasing hope that a better feeling is hereafter to exist among the editorial corps of this city. That Pittsburgh has attained a very unenviable celebrity abroad, on account of the bickerings of its editors, was painfully evident some months since, by its being the subject of remark by many of the most respectable papers in the country; and that the character both of the press and the city will be raised by pursuing a different course, must be apparent to all.

To our share in these bickerings we look back with more pain than to any other actions of our life; not that we had not strong reasons for our course, but that we now see that no provocation should have tempted us into such long continued and bitter personal warfare. Our apology is, that from the commencement of our editorial career we were attacked personally, in the most bitter and rancorous manner, and by different portions of the press. Our motives were assailed, our previous conduct misrepresented, and no means apparently left untried to injure us in our property and character. We found, that however foreign to our disposition, we had to fight our way through, and at it we went, pell mell, until all parties have become weary of a contest in which none gained any laurels, and all were cultivating uncharitable dispositions.

On reviewing our editorial career, some time since, we formed a resolution to be hereafter drawn into no controversy partaking of a personal character, and in the performance of our vow, we have already had our reward, and we rejoice to see a better spirit prevailing among our editorial brethren. We are satisfied that more good can be done, much evil avoided, and that the press will exert greater influence upon the community in the steady pursuit of such a course, than by that heretofore followed.

We would not be understood as recommending a tolerance of error, political or moral. We shall, as formerly, speak our mind freely and decidedly on every subject which we conceive comes within the legitimate criticism of a political and family newspaper; but we shall speak of principles and their tendencies, not of persons. Neither would we have it understood that we shall not examine the claims of applicants for office, and speak of their public conduct and political principles as we conceive they deserve. This is necessary for the preservation of our liberties and the purity of our government. But we mean to avoid all personal squabbles that afford no information or pleasure to our readers and exert a bad influence on the public mind.

In this course we hope to have the co-operation of a majority of our editorial brethren. To escape ungenerous attacks, and a misrepresentation of our motives, entirely, we do not expect, as there are some men to whom slander "is the meat they feed on."

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 16, 1844.

In *Senate*, a communication was received from the Treasury Department, giving the annual value of imports and exports, together with an estimate of the revenue for the last quarter.

Mr M'Duffie gave notice that he should, on the next day, call up his Tariff resolutions.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, when the Senate went into Executive session.

In the *House*, several appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

After considerable debate the resolution was recommitted with instructions.

IRON STEAMERS ON THE OHIO.—The Naval Committee reported adversely to the building additional Iron Steamers on the Ohio.

WESTERN COMMERCE.—The resolution before the House the evening previous was to reconsider a vote upon a resolution calling for information upon the subject of Western commerce. The motion to reconsider was submitted by Mr. Thomasson, of Ky., who wished to substitute this resolution by another instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report in one of the General Appropriation bills, an appropriation to remove obstructions in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Mr. Bowlen, of Mo., addressed the House earnestly upon this subject. He drew a frightful picture of the losses of life and property upon the Western rivers, and stated what is no doubt true, that the House is only excited in regard to those calamities when they terminated in a loss of life. He hoped the House of Representatives would compel the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to improve the Western waters.

Mr. Stewart of Pa. continued the debate. He was against referring the motion to the Ways and Means unless that Committee were instructed to report a Bill with a specified sum of money. The subject belonged to Roads and Canals, and he hoped the whole subject would be referred to that Committee. Mr. S. went on to discuss this subject. He said that Mr. Van Buren had maintained that "the power over internal improvements was not conferred on Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., Mr. Kennedy, of Ia., and Mr. Holmes, of S. C., then addressed the House on the same subject, when the House adjourned.

From the Baltimore American.

EIGHT DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

The fast sailing ship Sea, Capt. Edwards, arrived at New York on Monday night from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 18th ult. and has, therefore, made a remarkably quick run across the Atlantic.

There is not much news of importance. Cotton had fallen a little in price, and the Grain makets were very dull.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 1st of February next.

Sir Henry Pottinger, British Plenipotentiary, in China, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada, have both resigned on account of illness, and are about returning home.

Accounts from Antwerp state that the trade of that port has been unusually active lately, considering the advanced period of the year, and the cause assigned is the opening of the railway to Cologne, the transport business forming a material of part of the increase.

SPAIN—Our accounts from Madrid of the 8th, show only that the affairs of Spain are becoming hourly more complicated; but they tend to diminish the fears of an outbreak, which the first intelligence of the fall of M. Olozaga had suggested.

TURKEY AND THE EAST—ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIANS.—Our private advices from Constantinople of the 22d November, announce the receipt of intelligence from Massoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen under the Ottoman cimeter. Redshid Pacha, the newly appointed ambassador of the Porte in France, was to leave Constantinople for Paris on the 7th inst. Count de Fiahaut was expected from Vienna, and would, it was said, replace Baron de Bourquency as Minister of France at the Porte.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

BY MRS. M. S. A. DANA.

"I shall have a quiet morning, I hope," said the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, as he seated himself immediately after breakfast on Saturday, to prepare his sermon for the next day. Mr. Cartwright had recently removed from a western State, and such was the moral destitution around him—so much was to be done, and so few were the laborers, that he was really in danger of working himself into a premature grave. The sickly season had just passed by and the extra demands upon his time and strength, incident to such a season, had well nigh laid him aside as a useless thing. To an ardent, active heart and mind, this would be the severest of all fall trials: indeed, to most persons, it is harder passively to suffer, than actively to do the will of God. Mr. Cartwright, in consequence of his late extraordinary exertions, had now scarcely strength to perform his ordinary duties; and he had accordingly consulted a physician and requested him to prescribe a tonic that would raise his prostrate system.

"I cannot afford to be laid aside, my dear sir," said he to his physician, "you see what is to be done for this rapidly increasing population; you know the plans I have started, how necessary they are, and how well they have been received; but if they fall to the ground, it will be worse than if they had never been commenced: so you must give me all the help you can, and that speedily."

"The case is a very simple one," replied the doctor, "you have been working too hard, and trying to live too fast; and now if you can take a little holiday, and go away for a time, why, that would be the best thing for you. People must pay the penalty of overtaxing nature."

"How can I go, Doctor?" replied the clergyman. "Who would preach for my people in the mean time? Who would visit the sick? Who would bury the dead? Who would attend to all the benevolent operations, which, even now, I find so hard to keep alive? Oh, no, Doctor, you see how it is, I cannot leave my post."

"Spose de Lord tek you, massa?" said an old negro woman, who was dusting the books in one corner of the study, "you gwine to tell 'um you can't go?"

"Oh no, mom Venus," replied the minister, with a smile, if He called me I should rejoice to enter into my rest, believing that He would take care of his own work; and perhaps I am wrong now in feeling so unwilling to be laid aside. I may be placing too high a value on my poor labors; but still, doctor, I must try to work a little longer. If I fail still more in strength, I will believe God means to lay me aside, and, he will give me grace I hope cheerfully to submit."

"Well, my dear sir," said the Doctor, "the next thing I would recommend is *good old Wine*. Take a glass whenever you feel exhausted; I am sure it will do you good."

"But den de tem'rens siety, mossa, how you gwine to do 'bout dat?" sang out old Venus from the corner.

"O," answered the Doctor, "if I prescribe wine as a physician, nobody can say a word against that; it would'nt be against the rules of the Society, Venus."

"May be not," said Venus, "but I think de *wine* gwine mek mossa do more 'an he get strengt for do, so he will be de same ting in de end, an' may be wus."

"You mind your books, old mommer," said the Doctor laughing, "and your mossa and I will look out for ourselves. You can try the wine, Mr. Cartwright, I think you will find it serviceable. I wish you good morning, Mr. Cartwright; good bye mom Venus."

This conversation occurred about a fortnight before the period at which our story opened. Mr Cartwright *had* tried the wine and it *had* given him strength to go through with his duties. But he had seasons of dreadful prostration, and these were growing more and more alarming. He found also that the quantity of wine with which he commenced, produced, after awhile, comparatively little effect. At first, he took it between the services on the Sabbath, and once a day during the week. But now he was obliged to take a glass before he could preach his first sermon, and when he came home, he felt so faint, that he had to take another. By church time, in the afternoon, he was down again and another glass was absolutely necessary to give him sufficient strength for preaching. So likewise during the week; he took a glass before he sallied forth to make his morning calls among the afflicted, and when he came home to dinner, and he could not eat a mouthful til he had taken another. Almost every evening was occupied in attending some public meeting, and of course he must again prepare his debilitated system for the effort. Once or twice he felt alarmed at the alacrity with which he hastened to the closet; but it was only wine, good old wine, which he was taking by the advice of a physician; and, if nature sometime points out a needed remedy by its cravings, surely she did so in this instance. Old Venus, who, it would seem, had some experience in these matters, often cast on her beloved master a look of sorrow, when she saw him raising the dangerous glass to his lips, but she said nothing.

Mr. Cartwright, as I have said before, had now seated himself in his study chair, with his books and paper around him, and had expressed the hope that he would be uninterrupted. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed, however, before there came a knock at the door. Old Venus had retired to the kitchen, so Mr. Cartwright after calling to the visitor to come in, rose and opened the door himself. It was a neighbor who had called, a young man who lived about a mile off; and right glad was Mr. Cartwright to see him notwithstanding the wish he had expressed not long before. For there was a temperance meeting that evening and Mr. Cartwright had been wondering how he could secure the attendance of this very Mr. Harris, and his brother; and now here was one of them at the door. Report had said that both of these young men were too fond of a social glass. Noble young fellows, they were frank, warm hearted and generous to a fault; and these are the very sort of men who are most liable to fall into intemperance, which is preeminently a social vice.

By this time Venus had made her appearance and she was told by the minister to take Mr. Harris' horse. "I 'raid um, massa Harris," said she, as she took hold of the bridle at arm's length: "I no is custom to hosses."

"Never mind, Aunty," said young Harris; "I'll hitch him myself: you go and attend to your house keeping."

"Nice young man, dat," muttered Venus to herself; as she walked slowly off: "pity he does drinks too much." The minister stepped down from the door, and walked with his guest to a tree at some little distance, where they hitched the horse; and then the two, arm in arm, returned leisurely to the house.

When they had entered and seated themselves after passing the usual compliments of the day, the minister mused awhile, wondering how he should introduce the subject on which he wished to converse with Mr. Harris. But he was saved the trouble of introducing it himself, for after fidgetting a little in his chair, Mr. Harris thus began, "I have come, Mr. Cartwright, on a delicate mission; and I might as well come to the point at once. You know my brother, I suppose, sir."

"I have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with him," replied Mr. Cartwright bowing politely.

"Well sir," continued Mr. Harris, "he is as fine a fellow as ever lived, George is; only he loves—he takes—he—he—in short, I'm afraid he *drinks* too much," and here he lowered his voice to a whisper.

"I am sorry to hear it," replied the minister looking his visitor full in the face, "very sorry for it, indeed.

"And the worst of it is," continued the other "he's not aware of it.

"Yes, that's a bad symptom," replied Mr. Cartwright, scarcely knowing what to say, and wondering what would come next.

"Now what do you think of my getting him to go to the temperance meeting to night?" inquired Mr. Harris, "I'll sign the pledge for the sake of getting him to sign. Wouldn't that be a good plan?"

"Capital!" exclaimed Mr. Cartwright, scarcely able to restrain a smile; for he well knew that the elder Mr. Harris, who was now with him, was thought to be in quite as much danger as his brother. Besides, a very little penetration was requisite to discover that his guest was even then quite too much excited.

"You see," continued Mr. Harris, "the poor fellow had the fever and ague last summer, and whenever the chill came on, he used to drink hot gin toddy; or something of that sort to warm him, and he went on drinking, till now I'm *afraid* he's got the habit fixed on him."

"Yes, I understand," said the minister, in a confidential tone: "I dare say your joining the society will have great influence with him."

"I'm sure of it," replied Mr. Harris—"You'll be there, won't you? Of course you will. Now you must'nt breathe a word of what I've told you. But you're a bachelor, and bachelors can keep secrets I know. If you had been a married man, Mr. Cartwright, I would not have told you a word about my poor brother: not I." And with a low bow to the minister, Mr. Harris left the house.

After reflecting for awhile on what he had heard, and wondering if it could be possible that the young man who had just left him could be so blind as not to perceive his own danger, Mr Cartwright once more seated himself at his table, and wrote his text. It was this: "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." It was an excellent comment on the scene which had just transpired, and he commenced writing with more than ordinary rapidity. But in a few moments there was another loud rap at the door. Mr. Cartwright threw down the pen in despair, for his nervous system was more easily agitated than it used to be. On opening the door he saw there, much to his surprise, Mr. George Harris!

"What kin be de matter wid dem two brudders?" said old Venus to herself, for the loud rap had likewise brought her to the door. Mr. Cartwright shook hands cordially with the young man, and they entered the house.

"My dear sir," began Mr. George Harris, drawing his chair very close, and speaking in an under tone, "I wish to consult you about *him*." Then he looked around the room, as if to ascertain that there were no eave-droppers about, and finding the door ajar, he rose and locked it. "I fear," continued he, "that my brother has contracted a habit, which I am ashamed to name: but as you are a clergyman I will tell you. My poor brother, sir, I fear, indeed I am sure, takes"—and here he nodded his head, shrugged up his shoulders, and looked the minister steadily in the face, saying, "you understand me, sir?"

"Why," said Mr. Cartwright, rather confused, "you have not fully explained yourself, sir. What dreadful habit has he contracted?"

"The habit of *drinking*, sir," said Mr. George Harris, in a whisper. "I've been suspecting it for some time, but I know it. It is a thousand pities, sir, that such a fine fellow should throw himself away, and in fact, we must try to save him. Don't you think so, sir?"

"By all means," replied Mr. Cartwright.—"I would leave no effort untried."

"What would you advise me to do, sir, for my poor brother?" inquired he.

"Why, perhaps you could get him to sign the pledge of total abstinence, by doing so yourself," replied the minister.

"I have been thinking of that," said Mr. George Harris. "I thought of persuading him to go to the meeting with me to-night, and then for his sake I'll sign the pledge. I rather think he'd sign it with me."

"I'm inclined to think he would," said the minister, hardly knowing whether to laugh or weep. The occurence was both painful and ludicrous. Mr George Harris was even then, as his brother had been half an hour before, considerably intoxicated.

"You have my good wishes, and my prayers," said the minister, as Mr. George Harris rose to go. "I shall be at the meeting to night, Providence permitting, and will render you all the aid in my power."

"Of course you won't mention the circumstance to any one," said the young man.

"Of course not," replied the minister.

When Mr Geo Harris was safely out of the room, Mr Cartwright indulged himself in a long and hearty fit of laughter. He could not help it, it was the quickest method of giving vent to his excited feelings. That over, he felt calm again, and after an ejaculatory prayer to Heaven, in behalf of the two brothers, he took his pen and once more attempted to write.—There was the text he had chosen staring him in the face—"let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." Suddenly a thought seemed to strike him. He clapped his hands upon his forehead, remained in that attitude for a moment, and then arose, went to the back door, and called loudly for Venus. She made her appearance in a moment. "Mom Venus," said Mr Cartwright, "I have a question to ask you: will you answer me truly?"

"Yes Mossa," answered Venus, "I will tell you any ting you wishes to know dat I does know myself."

"Well, mommer, do you think I drink too much wine?" inquired the minister.

"Eh! eh! Mossa! What mek you ax me sich a keshton?" said Venus evading the subject.

"Because, mommer, I have had evidence today that people can be in the habit of drinking too much, and yet not be at all aware of it," said the minister. "Come now, mommer, you promised to answer my question."

"Why den, my dear Mossa," said Venus "since ou will mek me tell you, I tink you does tek more dan does you any good, an' I 'fraid for you my mossa."

"Thank you, mom Venus, for telling me just what you think," said Mr. Cartwright "So you think I am in danger do you?"

"Any body does be in danger, my mossa, when he gits so dat he can't bidout 'um," replied Venus. "You feels dreadful bad till you git 'um in de mornin', an' you wants more an more ebery day, my mossa."

"That is very true, my good mommer," said Mr. Cartwright, "and I feel obliged to you for giving me the warning. I will leave it off at once, and commit the care of my health to my Heavenly Father. If I required it to carry me through any sudden emergency, the case would be somewhat different: but it will not do to depend upon an artificial stimulus to carry me through my daily duties. It is a dangerous experiment, and only aggravates the original difficulties; for in proportion as my nerves are wound up by artificial means, do they run down when those means are expended: yes, in an increased ratio every time. I feel it to be so."

Old Venus stood gazing fondly at her master all this time, but the whole sentence had been totally unintelligible to her, with the exception of the first few words. From those she gathered that he had made up his mind to take no more wine, and as she turned to leave the room, she said to herself, "tank God for dat: I is see too much mischief wid dat same wine."

That night, sure enough, the brothers were at the meeting. They had said nothing to each other about signing, but had merely agreed to attend the meeting together. When an invitation was extended for those who had not signed to come forward and do so, the brothers simultaneously looked at each other, and both spoke at once saying, "suppose we go and sign." Together they advanced to the desk, and together they signed, each supposing that he was doing the act for the others good.—Their only sister was there weeping tears of joy.

The next day they all met in the minister's study, with heads clear, but bodies prostrated from the want of the dangerous tonic to which they had been accustomed. But they acknowledged, that though they had not known it, they now found they had escaped from a dangerous precipice, and solemnly resolved that they would do all they could to save those who were hovering over the brink of the same precipice; and the minister prayed for help from on high, while old Venus knelt in one corner, sobbing as if her heart would break, but her tears were not tears of sorrow.

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 30, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 17, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has often been said, and is in some degree true, that it is a good workman who can perform without tools. To apply that remark to myself, I must say that nothing has transpired to-day, in either branch of the Legislature, to furnish sufficient food for a greedy quill driver on which to indite a respectable epistle.

The subject of the charges made by the Executive against the State Printers is the all engrossing subject, both in and out of doors; and very little has as yet transpired, from which a proper opinion can be formed, as to the truth or falsity of the charges.

A motion was made in the *Senate* yesterday, for the discharge of the Committee—no vote has been taken as yet on that. The same motion was made to-day in the *House*, by Mr. Shattuck, of Crawford, which he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Hinchman called up to-day the resolution offered by him yesterday, instructing the Committee as to the *modus operandi* of proceeding, and after some warm debate, (the previous question having been called by the mover) was passed by yeas and nays. Yeas 70, nays 29.

No man can tell where this matter will end. The State is said to be without a printer, on the one hand, while others contend that the election was legal, and the refusal of the Governor to ratify the bonds presented a gross neglect, (or something worse) of ministerial duty, and that the bonds are, by his neglect, to all intents and purposes ratified, and valid, and that we *have* a State printer. One thing, however, is certain, that if we have a State printer, we have but little State printing. Nothing but the *bills* are printed, and how the other numerous calls of the Legislature are to be supplied, is as yet a matter of speculation. As many motions as there are heads of the Hydra have been made relative to this vexatious matter, and the Legislature seems to be getting a little tired of the fun.

However, the investigation before the Committee is still going on. They have the first witness still on the stand, and with 50 or 60 to examine, the great result seems likely to be postponed till after Miller's great conflagration. We shall be wiser then than we are now. It seems to be a game of "pull tight and twitch up," between his excellency and the sovereign people. The State printers seem afraid to go on with their contract, as it is called, for fear of repudiation in the end, and the Legislature seems unwilling to acknowledge their official authority, until they have vindicated their proceedings from inceptive guilt, and I believe that the end thereof will be "vanity and vexation of spirit."

The Governor appears to have no firm friends (as such,) but to be waging war on his "own hook." True, it is on the defensive, but his rockets fall thick and fast upon the legislative table, scattering the members in fear of an explosion. A kind of predatory warfare is carried on, which has destroyed, or will destroy, the harmonious action of the co-ordinate branches of the government. The facilities for speedy, prompt, and intelligent action are either withheld on the one hand, or contumacy or uproriously demanded on the other. There is no good feeling between the Governor and the majority in the house, on the one hand—and pride of opinion, and consciousness of political power on the other prevent that concentration of action, that, if practised, would lead to the happiest results.

If the Legislature would, as one man, lay aside the trammels of party, and, as the exponents of the wishes of the people, assert the dignity and rebuke the folly of their constituency, the end *professedly* desired by all would be attained at once. But something more than the castigation that a Junius could give is required, to lash into sufficient action the slumbering energies of this Legislature. They don't feel their power, and if they do, they don't use it. While the State is groaning under her burdens, prostrate in character and bankrupt in credit, the supreme wisdom of the State concentrated here is performing a farce that will add another laurel, in the catagory of tomfoolery, to her brow. Well, patience is a Christian virtue, and so is forbearance until it reaches a certain point—and "*nous verrons*" as Ritchie says.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Darsie presented to-day a remonstrance from the city and Common Council of Allegheny against the rebuilding of the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river at that place. A similar remonstrance was presented by Mr. Gibson in the House.

In the *Senate* a bill was passed authorizing Neville B. Craig, Committee, &c., to borrow money on mortgage, &c.

There is a Van Buren and Johnson meeting at the Court House this evening in which "little Van" and red Jacket of the Thames will be glorified *secundum artem*. Our weather is of the worst kind—mud, rain, hail, and snow—yet we console ourselves, with the idea, that though clouds and darkness are round about Him, yet judgment and mercy are the habitation of His throne. Z.

From Harrisburgh.

Our readers will find the letters of our rather eccentric Harrisburgh correspondent of very considerable, though painful interest. It is indeed mortifying to see those into whose hands are confided the destinies of our debt ridden and disgraced Commonwealth, wrangling and disputing about who shall do their printing—a matter which ought to be decided in five minutes, and which any business man could arrange in that time—instead of laboring with honest hearts and patriotic zeal to retrieve her lost credit and character, and place her in the commanding position she ought to occupy in the constellation of American Republics.

As much money will be spent by the Legislature in disputing about the pitiful quibbles of the Governor, in relation to the matter, as would suffice to pay for the printing of the whole session, but this is not the worst of it.—The State is exposed to the scorn and derision of all upright and sensible men. What would be thought of a man whose affairs were seriously embarrassed, whose credit was prostrate, and whose character for honesty was at stake, who would spend week after week of his precious time in wrangling with the man who copied his letters, while his affairs were becoming more and more entangled, and his substance wasted? And yet the government of Pennsylvania, at the present moment, is exhibiting a spectacle of this character on a scale as enlarged as the important interests at stake, and the disastrous moral effects upon hundreds of thousands, instead of a few individuals.

This state of affairs calls for a speedy, and entire reformation. We want a new Government altogether; a new Governor and a new Legislature, fresh from the ranks of the people. We want a Government harmonious in its co-ordinate branches, honest in its intentions, ambitious of a character for wisdom and purity—a Government which will labor for the good of the state, and not for the welfare of a party. Such a Government the people can have next year, if they will it next fall. The elections of this year will have a most potent effect upon the destinies of the Commonwealth for the next three years, and, owing to our peculiar condition at present, may affect them for all time to come. Let the people then carefully weigh the matter, and act as conscience and patriotism shall dictate.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1844.

In *Senate*, but little business was done. Some petitions were presented in relation to Postage Reform, and Mr. MERRICK stated the appropriate committee had the whole matter under consideration. Several messages in writing were received from the President. The Senate then went into executive session.

It is said that Mr. WISE of Va. was renominated as Minister to France this morning. Several Executive nominations were sent in.

In the *House*, the whole day was spent in discussing the subject of *Western Waters*.

The following resolution was before the House:

Resolved, "That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire what sum of money will be required to keep all the boats now in use, and those in the process of preparation, designed to be employed in removing obstructions in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries in constant active employment for the national fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July next."

After a lengthy debate, the resolution passed by a vote of 108 yeas to 61 nays.

TWO MORE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Atlas states that the Governor and council have counted the votes in the Third, Sixth and Seventh Congressional Districts, and have ascertained that OSMYN BAKER is elected in the Sixth, and JULIUS ROCKWELL in the Seventh. They have received official notice of their election. In the Third, AMOS ABBOTT lacked 120 votes of an election.

Voice of Huntingdon.

A county meeting of the Antimasons and Whigs of Huntingdon, was held in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Among the resolutions was the following.

Resolved, That our delegate to the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, is hereby instructed to use his influence to procure the nomination for Vice President of HARMAR DENNY of Pittsburgh.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The following is an extract from a communication in the Erie Gazette, on the Vice Presidency:

"That Pennsylvania would under any circumstances cast her vote for Mr. Van Buren is a matter of much doubt, but to render that doubt a matter of informality, all that is necessary is for the Whigs to select a Son of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency. What state is better entitled to the nomination than Pennsylvania. What state contains better men than she can furnish to do honor to the station, and who of all her distinguished citizens from public services and private worth is better entitled to promotion than the Hon Harmar Denny of Allegheny.

The name of Mr. Denny can loose nothing from a comparison with any of the sparkling names which now grace the political drama, and I would respectfully suggest his name and this subject to the proper consideration of Whig friends in and out of the State.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—In a previous number of the Courier, we intimated our preference of Harmar Denny, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for the second office in the gift of the people, and it affords us pleasure to say that our friends thoughout the country not only concur in our views, but even urge a stronger expression in his favor. He is unquestionably the almost unanimous choice of the public in the interior, as is proven by the fact that since his name has been brought before the people, it has met with a response, both from the press and individuals, such as is not often given—a response which, in the event of his nomination by the National Convention, will be the sure harbinger of success in this State.—*Lebanon Courier.*

NEW YORK.—The expenses of the city of New York, for the year 1844, are estimated at $3,750,636 32.

Of which $450,000 are to be met by the revenues of the city, and $2,273,043 04 by taxation, say about one per cent. on the valuation.

We notice in the list the following items:	
Fixed salaries,	$280,904 04
Cleansing streets,	100,800 00
Fire Department,	33,000 00
Officer's fees,	48,000 00
Printing and stationery,	20,000 00

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

For the year ending September 30, 1843.

From the report of the **Secretary of the** Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the **Senate** the Washington Spectator makes the **following** abstract:

Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending 30*th September*, 1843.

IMPORTS.

Value imported free of duty		$40,470,961
" " paying duty		48,789,934
		$89,260,895
EXPORTS.		
Foreign merchandize, viz:		
Free of duty	$5,205,341	
Paying duty	4,363,440	
		9,568781
Domestic produce, &c.		90,494,485
		$100,063,266

IMPORTATIONS.—The New York Express says:

"The importations here are large, and are likely to be for some time to come, in preparation for the Spring Trade. It is stated that the cash payments into the custom house of this city amounted, during the last week, to over half a million of dollars;—it is calculated that if we could keep on at this rate, during the year, it would swell the revenue of the United States, from this port alone, to twenty six million dollars per annum."

"Sir," said an Irishman, stepping on board a schooner, "what 'ill you charge to take me to Boston?" "7 dollars, Pat." "Och, faith I haven't half that sum." "Well, well, I'll take you on deck if you'll help the hands, for three dollars." "But, captain, dear, what 'ill you take one hundred and sixty pounds of freight for?" "I'll charge you fifty cents for that." "Good faith, I just weigh that, I'll go as freight; the captain was tickled at the proposition, and ordered the Irishman to be stowed away below."

We cannot vouch for the truth of the above, which we find going the round of the papers, but we knew an individual in the West, who, a few years ago, actually was carried as freight on a river steamboat. He kept a small store in a village on the Mississippi, about two hundred miles above St. Louis, and had visited that thriving city, for the purpose of replenishing his stock. Having got his freight aboard he inquired of the Captain how much he was going to charge him for deck passage. The Captain informed him. He complained of the price, and remarked that he only weighed 150 pounds, and that at the price charged for freight, the Captain asked him too much.

The captain asked if he would go as freight. He replied yes. The captain immediately called the men to bear a hand to stow away freight, when the luckless wight, not expecting such a result of his penurious complainings, found himself suddenly stowed away below and the hatches fastened down; and in the confined space of the hold of a well loaded western steamer, in perfect darkness, with scarcely room to move, he spent two days and nights, before he arrived at his destined port. This adventure did not cure him entirely of his penurious disposition; for when we knew him he was considered rich, and owned several fine farms, but we had to take the subscription price of a weekly paper in truck at above market price.

POLLY BODINE.—The New York American of Tuesday last, says:

The examination of Polly Bodine, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been again postponed on account of the illness of the prisoner. Insanity, it is stated, will be the plea set up in her defence. Some more of the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Houseman has been iscovered in this city.

The Doings of Odd Fellows.

We referred last week to the parade through the streets of this city in the funeral train of one of our fellow citizens, of the Odd Fellows of the Lancaster and Columbia Lodges. But we did not refer to the announcement we have observed in the papers, that some Rev. Odd Fellow has been dishonoring his holy calling and desecrating a church of God in Columbia by lecturing in it upon the "*beauties* of Odd Fellowship." Nor did we notice the condescending promise made to the people of this city that arrangements had been made for a repetition of the Lecture, or another on the same *all-important* subject, in one of the Churches of this city. We further neglected to state, what we are informed is a fact, that an extra engine was despatched from here to Columbia, at the expense of the State, with a delegation of Lancaster Odd Fellows to attend the aforesaid Lecture on the beauties of the order. Our object now is to call the attention of all who have fought so long against secret societies, of whatever description, to the *new move* that is being made to spread this illegitimate offspring of masonry over the country, by men calling themselves *Clergymen*. The pulpit is attempted to be made an engine for propogating the "beauties," as they call the *deformities* of Odd Fellowship, and which we have heard them declare is not second even to religion.—It seems that some preachers of the gospel are of the same opinion, and they are accordingly making religion secondary to Odd Fellowship. We trust there is some mistake about the announcement that Lancaster churches are to be desecrated by this or any other object not exclusively of a religious or moral character.

That the members of Odd Fellows Lodges, as individuals, are as useful, honorable and respectable a class of citizens, as any other in the community, we have not now nor ever had a doubt. For Odd Fellows, therefore, as private citizens, we do not wish to be understood as entertaining any other than the most kindly feeling. But of the ridiculous and childish mummery of the order and its *tendencies*, we shall never fail to speak as the reflecting portion of the public have long since declared they deserve to be spoken of—in unqualified condemnation. If we give offence to the over sensitiveness, which gentlemen engaged in a foolish cause always feel when their doings are scanned, why, so be it. It will not deter us from speaking our sentiments and exposing their humbuggery. As Odd Fellows as well Masons seem to think that every attack made upon the tomfoolery of the Lodge is a personal attack upon their own private characters, and take it up as a personal indignity, we wish them to make the distinction between a canvass of the principles of their secret conclaves and their public displays, and an imputation upon their characters as citizens.—*Lancaster Union.*

PORK IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Armstrong county, in this State, has turned out some hogs this season which we think will equal, if not exceed anything in the Western Pork raising States. The Armstrong Democrat states a Mr CAMPBELL, of that borough, slaughtered four hogs, of his own feeding weighing as follows:

1st, 3 years old	816	pounds,
2d, 2 " "	512	"
3rd, 18 months	391	"
4th, 18 "	302	"
Total weight,	2021	lbs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY WHITE & GRANT.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
" " Two "	.....	0 75
" " Three "	.....	1 00
" " Three months,	.....	3 00
" " Six "	.....	6 00
" " Twelve "	.....	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
" " " Six months,	.....	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 23, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XVIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 20, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The business before the Legislature proceeds at a snail's pace The *progress* is next to nothing, although it is to be hoped, from manifestations on the floor of the *House* to-day, that energetic action is soon to take place of the supineness that has hitherto prevailed. After the reading of the Journal, to-day, Mr. Brooke, of Delaware, presented the following preamble and resolution, viz:

"Whereas, The law, under which the printing of the last session of the Legislature was done, provides that in all orders for the printing of additional documents, for either house, they shall be printed as extra copies of that portion of the Journal in which they are contained, and the price of *paper* and *presswork*, shall *only* be charged; And, whereas, it appears by the account rendered by McKinley & Lescure, as printers for the last House of Representatives, that they have charged in *every instance* for *composition* and *extra documents*, in violation of the provisions of said law; And, whereas, said law allows only 37½ cents per thousand ems for composition, and 37½ cents per token for press work, and as there appears in the bill of said McKinley and Lescure, for the second volume of the Journal of last year, a charge of $1018 87½ for composition and $141 75 for press work—the said second volume containing only 928 pages, and 1500 ems each of composition including tables, and 233 tokens of presswork: said composition amounting to $532, and said presswork to $87 37½ cts—being an overcharge in these two items of $560 75, or nearly one hundred per cent; And, whereas, the whole of the bills paid last session to the printers of the English and German Journals, appear to have the same extraordinary overcharge;

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the committee on accounts be and they are hereby directed to examine said accounts, and report as soon as practicable the result of said examination to this House."

This preamble and resolution gave rise to an animated and lengthy debate. In which Messrs Roumfort, Brooke, Butler, Brady and others took part. Mr Roumfort was the only one opposed to the resolution who spoke against it, while from the other gentlemen the blows fell thick and fast. The only argument urged against the adoption of the preamble and resolution was, that the preamble contained charges calculated and intended to prejudice the public mind against the accused, and directly aiding the executive in demolishing these poor printers. To this it was replied, that their delicacy was in no danger from the exposure which this preamble contained, inasmuch as the whole matter had been the subject of conversation for a long time, from one end of the State to the other, and that they had got used to it. Mr Butler said they were like porcupines, which you could never touch without feeling the prick of their quills The preamble and resolution were adopted by a large majority, showing a general understanding to take hold of, and ferret out, the gross abuses (if any exist) with which the people of this Commonwealth have been cursed.

Here is the beginning of *another investigation*, and I make no doubt, that many similar inquiries might be prosecuted with advantage, if they can escape being smothered. I am of opinion there are some hard rows to be hoed here before the close of the session, and public sentiment seems to-day to justify the opinion that, before long, some who now stand high in certain quarters will be execrated. But the obtuseness of the moral sense has become such, here, from the frequent commission of offences that in other places would consign the individual perpetrating them to unmitigated disgrace, without meeting the rebuke of disapproval, that the epithet of thief-plunderer, robber, &c., is almost equal to any other name in the category of dignification. I anticipate some strange and striking developements before the session is over.

The remaining part of the session was spent in fiery debate, on the hackneyed subject of allowing *newspapers* to the members to be paid for by the state, which was finally decided in the negative, where I hope it will stay put.

It is said, this evening, in the town, that the Sergeant at-Arms has been despatched after the officers of the Berks County Bank; but, if it be so, (which I doubt, although he has not been in attendance to day,) I do not learn under what authority, or by whose order. If the Legislature will march with a fearless step to the very door of venality and corruption, that is said exists here, and, in the strength of their legitimate power, demand the restoration to the plundered Treasury of the vast amount of treasure stolen from the pockets of the tax paying, tax ground, and tax burdened farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania; if with unwavering determination they will pursue fraud, demolish combinations, promote honesty, justice, and the practice of virtue, they will soon reach the highest goal of their ambition, and justly entitle themselves to the title of the deliverers of Pennsylvania. Z.

P. S. In my letter a few days ago, I mentioned that Mr. Straub had offered a resolution for repealing the tariff, except so far as iron and coal were concerned, and that these two articles should be further protected I was wrong, and my mistake was owing to the omission of the word "not;" it should read, "ought not to be repealed," but the duty on iron and coal increased, and equalized on hammered and rolled iron.

Death of Benjamin Patton, Sen.

DIED—On Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock at the residence of his son, Judge Patton, near this city, BENJAMIN PATTON, Sen., of Lewistown—aged 71 years.

Candidate for Governor—General Markle.

Since the withdrawal of Mr. M'KENNAN, the name of Gen. MARKLE has rallied as much strength in the Antimasonic and Whig ranks, as a candidate for Governor, as that of any other person. In the western counties he will be supported nearly unanimously, and in various parts of the interior of the State, he is spoken of with zeal. The Washington Reporter, the Somerset Herald, and the Westmoreland Intelligencer, have taken ground in favor of "Old Mississinewa," as the strongest man that can be offered. The Harrisburgh Telegraph says the regular meeting of the Whigs of Luzerne county, which met at Wilkesbarre on the 9th inst, passed a resolution "*earnestly recommending* the nomination of Gen JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland county, as the Whig candidate for Governor."

The nomination of Gen. MARKLE would carry dismay into the ranks of the Locofocos. The way he'd run in "Old Westmoreland" would be a caution. He has long been known and appreciated, in the western counties, and stands deservedly high with all who know him throughout the state His name would rally with more warmth and enthusiasm the mass of the people, than that of any other person now spoken of. He is an old soldier. He fought with Harrison, and the people respect and love him for his services in the field. He is also an honest man, and able to fulfil the duties of the office.

There is a fact mentioned in the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, which speaks volumes in favor of his patriotism, which we copy as follows:

During the late war, Gen. Markle commanded a Volunteer Company assigned for the Canada line. He marched to Pittsburgh, on his way to his post, under General Harrison, and was told that at that city the Government would provide money for the subsistence of himself and company on their route. Upon his arrival there, such was the impoverished condition of the Government, and so low was their credit, owing to the violent opposition of Hon. James Buchanan and his associated friends, to the war, that the administration not only had not, but could not procure the necessary means for Markle and his company. Captain Markle attempted to borrow, first on the credit of the Government, and then on his own, *but could not!*

He then went to the Bank, but although in good credit at home, there he was unknown: and in a Bank one is very likely to remain unknown, unless he has a very good Endorser.—In fine, Markle could get no money. What does he do, but leaves his company there, and trudges back to Westmoreland where he came from. Yes, and to his honor be it said, *he mortgaged his own farm to get money, and with that led his men to the Lines, and there nobly performed his duties to his country, until honorably released from them, when he returned home again to private life.* Such an incident in the days of ancient Republics, would have been engraven in brass. Let us reward it with the approbation of the country, and a substantial evidence of public confidence.

The Vice Presidency—Mr. M'Kennan.

The Advocate of this morning expresses a disbelief of our statement yesterday that Mr M'KENNAN had consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. We can assure our neighbor that our authority for the statement comes from such a quarter, as leaves no doubt on our mind of the truth of the statement. We regret, with the Advocate, that this announcement had not been made known sooner, as the friends of Mr. DENNY and Mr. M'KENNAN are nearly identical throughout the state, and there should be no variance between them, and we trust there will be none. Mr. DENNY being first in the field, and his name having been hailed with extraordinary unanimity and enthusiasm in various parts of the state, it is now too late to bring out another candidate for Pennsylvania, although it would give Mr. DENNY's friends, under other circumstances, great pleasure to support Mr McKENNAN.

Mr M'KENNAN does not offer himself as a candidate, but has consented, with much reluctance, and some doubts of the propriety of the step, to permit his friends to use his name, at their urgent request. We would respectfully suggest to them the propriety, at this late hour, of joining with the friends of Mr DENNY, in urging that gentleman's nomination; and Mr Denny's friends will esteem it a privilege, at any fitting opportunity hereafter, to unite in the cordial support of Mr. M'KENNAN for any office worthy of his virtues and distinguished abilities. At any rate, we say to them in the language of Abram to Lot, "let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee—for we be brethren."

HON. HARMAR DENNY.

The name of this gentleman, in connection with the Vice Presidency, has aroused an enthusiasm hardly expected even by his most sanguine friends. Huntingdon county, as we before stated, instructed her delegates to the National Convention in his favor, and we now have Cumberland county giving an expression of opinion which amounts to instruction. The Antimasons and Whigs of that county met at Carlisle on Tuesday last, and appointed GEO. BRINDLE and JAMES KENNEDY, Esq's, Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, without instructions.

Resolutions in favor of the Hon. HARMAR DENNY for the Vice Presidency were moved by T. CRAIGHEAD, Esq, and carried with acclamation.

The Delaware State Gazette, although in favor of the distinguished son of that state, JOHN M. CLAYTON, as its first choice, yet, expresses its entire satisfaction in the nomination of Mr. DENNY, should the lot not fall on Mr. CLAYTON. It says:

"We perceive by an article in one of the Pittsburgh papers, that the Hon. Harmar Denny has been recommended by many of our political friends in that quarter as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr Denny is a gentleman of acknowledged abilities, of great personal merit, and has long enjoyed the confidence not only of the Antimasons, but of the Whigs of Pennsylvania. As Whigs, we should have unlimited confidence in this high-minded and talented gentleman; and, should he be nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Whig Convention in May next, he will undoubtedly receive the firm support of the Whigs of this State, and, we hope, of the Union generally."

A writer in the Harrisburgh Telegraph enters into a lengthy argument to show that Pennsylvania will cordially unite on Mr. DENNY—that the Keystone State has a right to the candidate—has even a right to demand it—and then shows the fitness of Mr. DENNY, as follows:

The next remark which we have to make is, that, in the deliberate judgment of many persons, Mr. Denny is, unquestionably, the most suitable man our State can bring forward. He has, beyond all dispute, the requisite qualifications for the office in question A man of honest heart, good mind, clear judgment, and bland manners; a man whose public, as well as private character has been notably exemplary and uniformly consistent—a man, against whose unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, the political demagogue or leveling disorganizers can bring no just ground of reproach; and a man who has ever been the firm friend and advocate of the great principle of the American System. He is *honored at home*, for all the Anti-Locofoco papers in his native city are warmly enlisted in his favor, and strongly advocate his claims to the nomination. We regard this flattering circumstance as a strong argument for his nomination. For, who are better qualified to judge of his character than those among whom he has lived from his birth? They *know* him; know him *well;* and know him to *honor* him.

But his personal or political popularity is not of a local character merely. He is well known *throughout* the Commonwealth, as well as in *other States*, and this circumstance alone points him out as the most *available* man we have.—He was for several years in the Legislature of his own State; he was a member of the Reform Convention, called for the purpose of altering or amending the State Constitution; he was for six or eight years in Congress; these, with other circumstances, have made his name and character familiar among the people; have enhanced his popularity, and point to him as the most eligible candidate for the office of Vice President. Moreover—being for several years a prominent leader in another party organization, of great influence and respectability, in this as well as in other States, and a party organization which has, in many instances, and on important questions, cordially co-operated with the Whigs—his name, as has been observed, will greatly tend to reconcile conflicting interests, and unite the whole Antilocofoco forces in a solid and unconquerable phalanx. The Antimasons and Whigs will rally around him cordially, and to a greater extent than any other man Is not this an important consideration, and should it not be weighed well?

The fact should not be concealed, that Mr. Denny has many warm friends in every section of the State, who are anxious for his nomination, and who are determined, in every honorable way, to press his claims. Nor should the additional fact be concealed, that if *Pennsylvania* is to have the candidate, there must be an undisguised *unanimity* of choice. Let this fact be borne in mind by those particularly, who have a seat in the National Convention, to whom we would say, that in having such a man as Mr. Denny, who is still in the prime of life, as our candidate for the office of Vice President, we will have one in whom the country may safely confide, and one who will cheerfully lend his influence in devising and adopting such measures as shall increase the prosperity of the nation.

The State Debt—The Two Propositions.

As a public meeting is to be held on to-morrow, without distinction of party, in reference to our state debt, it is important that the subject be approached understandingly, and that nothing be done rashly and without proper consideration. That all agree in the propriety of making speedy and energetic exertions to pay this debt, is a pleasing thought, and an omen of good. We fervently hope a single repudiator is not to be found within the bounds of our time-honored Commonwealth. While such unanimity of feeling prevails as to the propriety of paying our indebtedness, it is the more important that the best plan be hit upon to accomplish the desired result. If we mistake in this matter, we shall entail a lasting evil upon the credit and character of the state, and bring about what we so much deprecate—a feeling of utter despair of ever being able to accomplish the object.

Two plans, for the relief of the state, have been presented to the Legislature; the first was presented by the very intelligent and able member from Adams county, Mr. COOPER.—The second was presented by Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, from this county. We give, below, both these plans for the consideration of our readers, and of the meeting to be held on Wednesday.

MR. COOPER'S PLAN.

The following important resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives on the 9th instant, by Mr. COOPER of Adams.

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania owes a debt of upwards of $40,000,000, which is grievously embarrassing and burdensome to the people: *And, whereas*, it is the duty of the Legislature, enjoined by the high consideration of vindicating the suspected faith, and restoring the lost credit of the State, to provide means for the payment of the debt: *And whereas*, The already embarrassed condition of the people, and the common dictates of a sound policy, require that the means of payment should be drawn from sources the least burdensome: *And whereas*, The sale of the public improvements of the State, and the appropriation by Congress of so much of the public lands of the U. S. or the proceeds thereof, to Pennsylvania, as rightly belong to her, would extinguish the State debt, and free the people from the oppression of taxation: Wherefore be it

Resolved, That honor, justice, humanity, as well as what we owe to our character as a people, unite in requiring that the faith of the State, pledged to its creditors at home and abroad, should be guarranteed by a speedy provision for the payment of the debt, and all arrears of interest: Therefore,

Resolved, That the public improvements and property of the Commonwealth, embracing canals, railroads and stocks, should be sold; and that the committee of ways and means be and they are hereby required, to report a bill authorizing the sale of the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 of stock, to be distributed amongst the several States, in proportion to the federal population, and to be payable by the United States out of the proceeds of the public lands which lands shall be pledged for the redemption of the stock so issued.

Resolved, That should the proceeds of the sale of the public lands be insufficient for the redemption of the stock in a reasonable time, that ways and means should then be raised by Congress, by levying such additional duties on foreign goods as may be necessary.

MR. BRACKENRIDGE'S PLAN.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, of Allegheny, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

Whereas, The State of Pennsylvania has contracted a debt of $39,084,000 by loans obtained chiefly for the purposes of internal improvement, adding to her lands increased prices; to her mineral and agricultural products enhanced values, multiplying the opportunities and profits of industry, and greatly enlarging the business and wealth of her commercial and manufacturing cities, thus affording forever an ample remuneration to all her citizens, in the accession of general advantage to the State, notwithstanding the immediate profits of the works to which the money has been applied have not realized previous expectations: *And whereas*, The Commonwealth is thus brought under the highest obligation of morals, justice, honor and duty, for value received, to discharge the interest at least, of her debt, with punctuality, and speedily brush away the tarnish which her credit and character have sustained throughout the civilized world;

And whereas, The just principles of duty and obligation sternly point out to her citizens, that no matter how grievous and burthensome it may be, the decisive moment has arrived, when they must, in the first instance, look to and rely upon their own resources alone as the only sure and safe means of restoration to her lost position, by manfully putting her own shoulders to the wheel, before she can call with effect upon Hercules for assistance;

And Whereas, Also, it must be apparent to all that neither the sale of her public improvements, nor any appeal to the general government, can present any immediate probable hope of timely relief, and presenting as they do to the State creditors, merely the unsubstantial tribute of hope deferred, evinces a disposition to put off the burthen which justly rests upon ourselves, and ought to be relieved from our own resources, and in the very proposition itself affords new evidence to the world of a disposition, which if persisted in, must inevitably destroy whatever remains of the character of this truly great and patriotic Commonwealth; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be and are hereby instructed to report a bill, at the earliest and convenient day, providing for the assessment and effectual collection of an annual revenue not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be pledged, together with the surplus receipts of the State improvements and the other existing revenues of the Commonwealth, for the faithful payment of the interest of the State debt.

Such are the two plans presented to the House of Representatives, and which are now before that body. Mr COOPER's plan has met with the most general approval by the Whig press in the interior, while Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's movement meets with general opposition.—It is asserted by the interior press that a tax so large cannot be collected, at least until every other expedient has been tried. It should not be forgotten also that the Whig doctrine of the propriety of Distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands is to come before the people this fall for their decision, and that it is an exceedingly popular doctrine in this State. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's resolutions are in opposition to this doctrine, and are intended to operate against it. We mention these things that the meeting on Wednesday may act understandingly. In order to show the spirit of the interior press, we copy the article below from one of the most moderate, the Indiana Register. Speaking of these two plans that paper says:

"One proposes increased Taxation, and the other the selling the Public Improvements of the commonwealth, together with the issuing of $200,000,000 of Stock by the United States, (the Public Lands as the basis) to be divided among the States, to which they are in reality entitled as the Lands shall be sold: and which will not only enable Pennsylvania, but the different States of the Union, to discharge their liabilities.

The Public Lands being the basis upon which it is proposed to issue this large amount of money, as a matter of course, the Scrip will be perfectly good and safe, and will at once be received as a circulating currency, and not only be of vast service to the different State governments, but will serve to revive the business and prostrated energies of the country, and start into new life, as it were, the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man and merchant; and must of necessity, with due care, watchfulness and economy, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, place this once prosperous and noble commonwealth, and this mighty and influential republic, high in the scale of states and nations—causing their people to again rejoice that they are American citizens.

That the debt of Pennsylvania must eventually be paid, no good citizen, we hope, for a moment doubts, or dare hint to the contrary, and if there is no other way of paying off the same than by direct Taxation, as proposed by Mr. Brackenridge, why, be it so; and we venture to say, there is not a high-minded Pennsylvanian living, but would exert himself to the utmost of his abilities to accomplish the desired end; although the task would be undertaken with almost as little hopes of success, as an effort to move from its firm abiding place the great Allegheny mountain. But if another plan can be devised, by which relief may be brought both to the government and the people, without oppression, wisdom, it appears to us, demands its adoption, and that, too, without further delay. And that such would be the effect of Mr. Cooper's plan, we are satisfied beyond all doubt.

Already the weight of the Taxes of this Commonwealth come near crushing to the earth her toiling yeomanry, and if increased, we do sincerely fear, that their hearts within them would entirely fail, and every energy of both body and mind will be so completely prostrated, that the wise legislation of a century would scarcely prove sufficient to regain her wasted energies, and reinstate this faithful old commonwealth on her former proud eminence.

THE WEATHER—THE RIVERS—The sun shines bright and clear to-day, and almost as warm as in May. We have no snow on the ground, and no ice in our rivers, but lots of mud in our streets. The water is in a fine stage for navigation, with daily arrivals and departures.

CANAL SUPERVISORS.—The Post states that "Mr S S JAMISON and Mr. DAVID WATSON have been appointed Supervisors on the Western Division in the place of Mr. A. MORRIS. We understand that both gentlemen are experienced officers and well qualified to attend to the duties entrusted to them."

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A bill reported by Judge WILKINS from the Judiciary Committee, extends the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of the act of February 12, 1793, concerning fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters to the District. It likewise repeals the several laws of Maryland, passed June 8, 1719, relating to servants and slaves, and the act passed Decem'r 22, 1792, directing the conduct of Sheriffs respecting runaways, and also Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 34, of an act relative to servants and slaves, passed 1715.

The roof of the Whig Clay Club House at Richmond gave way on Thursday while a large number were upon it, and fifty or sixty persons were precipitated twenty feet to the floor. Several were slightly injured, among whom was Mr. ADIE who had an arm broken. There were no serious injuries.

The Locofoco Candidate for Governor.

The Philadelphia Sentinel publishes the following, which, if it should prove to be correct, our townsman, Mr. SHUNK, a very worthy man by the way, will be the Locofoco candidate for Governor. Give us Gen. MARKLE, the hero of Mississinewa, for our candidate, and we'll try him a hard tussle.

The *Lehigh Bulletin* of this week contains a statement of the relative strength of the democratic candidates for Governor in the several counties of the State, with the exception of Chester, Susquehanna, Washington, and Fayette, which are yet to elect their delegates. The editor of the *Bulletin* expresses the belief that it is as correct as can be made at present. This statement gives Mr. Shunk 70 votes; Mr. Muhlenberg 49; doubtful 3. The editor remarks: "Mr Shunk has the best chance of being nominated—even admitting some of the above not to be correct. Those counties not heard from, Mr. Shunk has equally as good a chance of getting some of them as well as Mr. Muhlenberg. If the Convention should be full, 67 will be necessary for a choice. If there be no bargaining and sale, and no gouging in the Convention, there is no doubt Mr. Shunk will be the man."

The Tune Changed.

A few months ago, and the changes were rung from Dan to Beersheba,—or rather from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Gulf of Mexico—by the Liberty Press, on the great importance of the right of petition, and the injustice of withholding it from the people, and the necessity of having this right restored. The tune has suddenly changed, and a writer in the Emancipator, the organ of the Liberty party in Massachusetts, thus savagely discourseth.

Mr. Adams, doubtless, has some zeal against slavery, but that he has accomplished any thing, or with his principles every can, I deny. The *right of petition is not worth a straw to the cause of abolition, and never was* To private citizens or small bodies of men, in regard to local interests, it may be of value, but to the friends of justice and humanity, in regard to general interest, what is it? A sword of lath while they are armed with another of steel.

* * * * * *

The Federal legislature is now *participes criminis*, to say the least, with slave mongers and kidnappers, babe-stealers and women-whippers, and neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Giddings has yet done enough to ease his own shoulders from his own share of this damning load of guilt. I therefore think it would be better for the Liberty Party to join the "all talk abolitionists" in plainly censuring Mr. Adams for his misdoings and short-comings than, by our praises to aid the pro-slavery, hypocritical Whigs in making capital out of his sham victory over the 21st rule, killed for him by our own bullets.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 24, 1844

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1844.

The *Senate*, after a brief Executive Session, in which no important business was transacted, adjourned to meet on Monday.

The *House*, had a stormy and disgraceful session. Shortly after meeting it went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Winthrop of Mass. in the Chair, on the President's Message. Mr. M'Causlin obtained the floor., Mr. Stewart of Pa. entreated the member, and implored the committee to give him permission to reply to the attack made upon his veracity by the member from Ohio, Mr. Weller. The request, urgent as it was, was not complied with.

Mr. M'Causlin proceeded in a brief speech in favor of appropriations to western waters. Mr. Beardsley of New York obtained the floor Mr. Stewart again claimed the floor to explain. The chair decided he could not do so except by general consent. Mr. Stewart then legged of the member from New York to permit him to explain. He promised to be brief, and say nothing which was not strictly parliamentary. He would not allude to the disgraceful scene which occurred here yesterday but in decorous terms.

Mr Beardsley declined, and Mr. Stewart took his seat. Mr. Beardsley made a speech in favor of the constitutional right to improve the rivers of the country. When he concluded Mr. Stewart rose again, but the floor was awarded to Mr. Semple, of Indiana, who made a very liberal and sensible speech on the subject.

Mr. Petitt of Indiana then obtained the floor. Mr. Stewart, with no better success than before, appealed for a hearing. Mr. P., so far from being willing to grant the request, endorsed the attack of Mr. Weller, and was called to order by the Chair for intimating that such a speech as Mr. Stewart's would not have been made by a gentleman.

Mr. P. proceeded briefly to defend the West, when a blow of the hammer from the Chairman of the Committee told the hour of two o'clock. By the order of the House, adopted on Friday, all debate was now over for the day.

Amendments were then proposed. The Committee negatived a proposition to refer to a Select Committee subjects referring to Lakes and Harbors. The pending motion, to refer to a select committee the proposed improvements for Western Rivers, was also negatived, and the whole subject of improving the rivers of the West, and Internal Improvements in the West, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Committee rose and reported the resolution. More than a score of Locofoco members were upon the floor when the Committee rose, to move the previous question. Mr. Stewart, in a most impressive and earnest manner, appealed to the House to permit him to make a personal explanation. He had never known such a request denied before. The speaker would not tolerate no debate, the previous question having been moved. Mr. Bernard appealed to the House to hear Mr. Stewart, but was called to order. Mr. Morris, of Pa., appealed to Mr. Redding to withdraw the previous question, to permit Mr. Stewart to make his explanation, but he refused, and the previous question was seconded by a strict party vote, 91 to 60. The main question was then ordered, and the yeas and nays called for. Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, during this time, was saying that the House was no place for personal explanations. They should be made out of the House. This was repeated several times, and while the House was, as it continued through the day, in a state of great excitement.

Mr Schenck, of Ohio, asked if Mr Stewart could not be excused from voting and give his reasons. The Speaker so decided, and Mr. Stewart asked to be excused. He said that he had been assailed most unjustly and unjustifiably upon the floor of the House, and that by more than one member. He had said nothing personal to any body, and yet he had been charged with uttering a falsehood, with lies, and with other offences which it was unnecessary to characterize here. He regretted that he had taken notice yesterday of any thing that had fallen from the member from Ohio, and had he known as much of that person then as he did now, he should have said nothing to him.

Here Mr Stewart was called to order, and not permitted to proceed. The Speaker said the gentleman from Pennsylvania could not reply to any thing that had been said. Mr. Stewart, as he could say nothing, resumed his seat. The resolution was then adopted: when Mr. Stewart was permitted to explain his remarks. He did so without being personal, and maintained all his former positions, putting Mr. Weller again in the wrong Mr S begged pardon of the House for noticing what Mr Weller had said at all, and gave the assurance that he would not offend in that way again.

Mr Holmes, of South Carolina, then moved to repeal the law against duelling. The Resolution was received with shouts of laughter, designed as it was to cast ridicule upon the proceeding for the two days past.

Objections were made to the reception of the Resolution, and the House adjourned.

Theological Controversy—No Bishop, No Church.

A few weeks ago, we published some extracts from a correspondence, preliminary to a regular controversy, between the Rev. Doctors WAINWRIGHT and POTTS, of New York city. Our readers will recollect that the controversy originated from some remarks of Dr. WAINWRIGHT, at the late New England dinner. Mr. CHOATE, now Senator in Congress, the orator of the day, spoke of some "who, in the days of William and Mary, had found an asylum, and discovered a Government without a King, and a church without a Bishop." He referred evidently to those who found an asylum in New England. The statement was heartily cheered. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, in making a speech at the dinner table, referring to this remark said, *Now, Sir, notwithstanding this strong burst of approbation to the sentiment, were this a proper arena, should even the orator of the day throw down his gauntlet, I would take it up and say*—"THERE CANNOT BE A CHURCH WITHOUT A BISHOP."

The "gauntlet" here apparently thrown down, brought out Dr. Potts, and it has been arranged that the discussion shall be carried on through the columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser, "with the express understanding that the Editors will abstain from all comments themselves during the progress of the Controversy, and will not allow the introduction of any communications touching the question; so that the attention of neither may be taken up by warding off side-blows from bystanders."

As many of our readers are anxious to read this controversy, we have concluded to publish it in our columns, though with some fears that it may be too long for our space.—However, we commence it, reserving to ourself the right to discontinue it whenever it shall become burdensome, or we shall conceive it unproductive of good

Several letters passed between these gentlemen before they really commenced the controversy, and which we shall not publish entire, but an extract or two from each will be necessary to a proper understanding of the after debate.

In his letter of Jan. 2, Dr. POTTS, after a long statement of the bearing of Dr. WAINWRIGHT's assertion that there "cannot be a church without a Bishop," says:

This is your proposition. I mean to hold you to this; and I now call upon you to commence the discussion by defining your terms. In answering your arguments, I shall have the opportunity I desire to "prove that this dogma is pregnant with innumerable evils, theological, social and civil, and that it is unscriptural, &c &c."

I beg from you three definitions, which are indispensable to a right understanding of your proposition:

1. What is the Church?
2. What is the Catholicity of the Church?
3. What is a Bishop?

With an apology for detaining you and your readers so long, believe me, very respectfully, your ob't servant, GEORGE POTTS.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT replies under date of Jan 8, and declines to define the terms proposed by Dr. POTTS, affirming that that gentleman is the challenger, and must define his own terms. He says:

Now will you be kind enough to examine my language? Do I say that I throw down the gauntlet, or wish or intend to throw it down? No—but that *if* thrown down I shall be ready to take it up. *You* have thrown it down, and *I* have taken it up. You bear on your shield the motto propounded some three centuries ago—*Ecclesia sine Episcopo—a Church without a Bishop*. I bear on mine the same which was on the banner of the Universal Church, without dispute or challenge, for 1660 years, and which, though since challenged, is yet borne without wavering by far the greater portion of Christendom. *Nulla Ecclesia sine Episcopo—No Church without a Bishop*. These mottos we have respectively borne and gloried in since we become teachers of the Gospel, and we might have continued to bear them peacefully, each in his own separate theological walk; but you have gone out of your way to challenge mine; I have accepted the offer of combat, however reluctantly, from my utter dislike of polemical strife, but I *have* accepted it. And now when the lances should be ready in the rest, you stop and wish to deprive me of the privileges of the defied. Is this knightly? or, in the language of polished life, is it courteous? or, in the better language of religion, is it kind? Charity suffereth long and is kind, is not easily provoked—thinketh no evil, &c.

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, therefore, I have only to REPEAT that I did make the assertion, though not meaning it as a challenge; and that if you choose to redeem your pledge I am ready to meet you. If you do not choose you are at liberty to recede, and I stand in the position I occupied when you called upon me, and from which I shall not be either enticed or driven.

I am, Rev. and dear sir, your obedient serv't
JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.

MONDAY, January 8th.

Under date of Jan. 10, Dr. POTTS replies at considerable length. We shall quote more largely from this letter than from the preceding, as far as possible, however, leaving out all irrelevant matter.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—Before I have concluded this letter in answer to yours of the 8th inst., our readers will have discovered that it is not my purpose to retard the discussion of your proposition, by insisting upon the merely technical question, who shall, by the laws of defence, commence the discussion. I will commence it; but, in doing so, I mean to hold you strictly to the proposition you have thrown out as a defiance, and to keep yourself and our readers in mind that mine is an attitude of self-defence, against an assault, and an unprovoked assault, upon the character and rights of the great mass of our Christian fellow-citizens.

* * * * * * * *

Why you should manifest a reluctance "to commence the discussion by defining your terms," which is all I asked of you, is more than I will undertake to explain. But as you decline doing this, and as I must contrive some way of coming to an understanding as to the true *status quæstionis*, and the sense which our readers are to fix to its *terms*, I propose to waive even this right, and to do your work for you, rather than to waste time in an idle war of words. In doing this, I shall at the same time state wherein your definitions and mine differ in meaning.

First: What is the meaning of the word CHURCH in your proposition? I am quite willing to take the definition of your own articles which is as follows: "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance, in all things that of necessity are requisite to the same."—Art. 19 This, however, does not fully express the high Church claims, inasmuch as it does not declare (as it ought, if the doctrine of monopoly were true) that there cannot *be* a congregation of faithful men, and that the true word of God *cannot* be preached, nor the sacraments *duly administered*, &c., except under "the regimen of Prelates." This the framers of your articles studiously avoided saying, for it is well known that the English Reformers fraternized with the Reformed Churches of the continent of Europe. Since the time of Laud, however, the "no Prelate, no Church" dogma has been held by an increasing number of your communion, with more or less earnestness, although never without resistance upon the part of others, until it must be admitted that at the present time there is probably a majority of Anglican and American Prelatists, who hold the extreme views and maintain that Prelacy is—not simply scriptural and useful, and therefore the best model of ecclesiastical polity—but *essential to the very being* of a Church.

Of this number you are one; and the following is the gloss you must put upon your Church article, just quoted. The Church is a congregation of faithful men, and the pure word of God is preached in it, and it alone has the sacraments duly administered, *because* it has Prelates, through whom, as the delegates of Christ and the direct successors of the Apostles, the inferior orders of the ministry receive a right to preach, and grace to administer Christian ordinances efficaciously. In other words, the statements of these extreme Prelatists warrant us in saying that though men may believe, teach and practice *all else* contained in the word of God, yet if they reject prelacy, they are not in the Church of God at all, and if saved at all, (of which some speak hopefully, but others doubtfully,) must be saved "as by fire," upon some undefinable principles of mercy upon which nothing that is said in the Gospel will justify them in relying.

Do I misrepresent your views of the indispensableness of Prelacy to the very existence of a Church? If so, you could have prevented the possibility of misrepresentation, had you, according to my reasonable call, defined your terms in your own language. This you can still do.

Secondly: What is the definition of the office and functions of a "BISHOP?"

In your theory a Bishop is the highest of three grades of clergy:—Bishops, priests and deacons. He is set over a particular section or diocese, as its ecclesiastical head, and is invested with certain exclusive rights, which rights are thus stated by a Prelate: "The right to ordain and confirm, that of general supervision in a diocese, and that of the chief administration of discipline; besides enjoying all the powers of the other grades." (Dr. H. U. Onderdonk.) In virtue of the last two of these rights, expressed with an indefinite comprehensiveness which we will examine at a subsequent stage in the discussion, the Prelate has been known even to claim a control over the proceedings and minutes of a convention.

Farther, in order to the right institution of "a Bishop," in your sense of the term, he must have received his ordination from other prelates, and they again from others, so that an unbroken chain may convey the Episcopal grace from the Apostles themselves. This is the far-famed Apostolical succession, of which so much has been made of late years. Why this chain is considered of such consequence may be seen by the reader if he will peruse the following quotations—two out of a multitude which I have at hand. The first is from a well known champion of Prelacy, Dodwell, in the following *moderate* terms. I beg the particular notice of the reader. "None but the Bishops can unite us to the Father and the Son. Whence it will follow that whosoever is disunited from the visible communion of the Church on earth, and *particularly* from the visible communion of the *Bishops*, must consequently be disunited from the whole visible Catholic Church upon earth; and not only so, but from the invisible communion of the holy angels and saints in Heaven, and, what is more, *from Christ and God himself*. It is one of the most dreadful aggravations of the condition of the *damned*, that they are banished from the presence of the Lord, and the glory of his power. The SAME is their condition also who are disunited from Christ, by being disunited from *his visible representative*."

The former Prelate of this diocese, Dr. Hobart, in his "Companion for the Altar," speaks the following language: it is equally kind as the foregoing: "But where the Gospel is proclaimed, communion with the Church, by the participation of its ordinances, at the hands of the duly authorized priesthood, is *the indispensable condition of salvation*"—making a soothing exception in favor of schismatics and dissenters, who separate themselves from the regular priesthood through "*involuntary* ignorance and error."

I do not mean to discuss these monstrosities now, but will only add here that the ground upon which such assumptions are made is, that from the Apostles the Bishops alone derive Episcopal grace, which they communicate to the inferior clergy in ordination, and which, through the ministrations of the inferior clergy, is communicated to the people in baptism and the holy Eucharist, by the former of which a spiritual life is given, while by the latter that spiritual life is fed and sustained.

On the other hand, our definition of "a bishop" makes him nothing more than a pastor or overseer of a particular congregation, who is in all official respects, upon an equality with other pastors; who, in administering the discipline of the house of God, is associated with officers who are elected by the people, and who, in administering the ordinances of the Gospel, pretends to be no more than the minister of emblematic ordinances, whose virtue as seals of the covenant depends altogether upon the faith of the recipients. Ordination, whether with or without the imposition of hands, is no more than a public and formal setting apart of a suitable individual to the work of the ministry, and is performed by his predecessors in the ministry. The case of those churches which have elected one out of the number of ministers to exercise certain supervisory powers over the rest, as is the fact in the Methodist and Lutheran Churches, is not an exception to the doctrine of the essential parity or equality of their ministers. These bodies do not claim a divine right for their Bishops or superintendents

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 25, 1843.

ANTIMASONIC MEETING.

☞ In pursuance of a call, the Democratic Antimasonic Convention of Allegheny County, met at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday, Jan'y 11th, 1844. Present as follows:

4th Ward Pittsb'gh..	T. M. Marshall, N. B. Craig
3d Ward, Allegh'ny..	Robt. Campbell. E. Rush
East Deer.....	F. Karns, N. Miller.
Fayette	B. A. Mevay, C. Boreland.
Versailles	R. Hughey, W. A. Shaw.
Upper St. Clair	H. Holtz, J. Conner.
Peebles	Thos. Ligget. Dr. Spahr.
Wilkins	Dr. Carothers, D. Hamilton

Various propositions as to the future course of the party were submitted, and finally it was Resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet again on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in February, at 11 o'cl'k, A.M., at the same place, and that the Antimasons in the Townships and Wards not represented, be requested to meet on the Saturday preceding, at the usual times and places, and choose delegates.

JAS. CAROTHERS, Ch'n.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XIX.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 21, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have not much to communicate to-day, but what there is I give. The Speaker, this morning after the reading of the Journal, laid before the *House* the nomination, by the Clerk, of the three transcribing clerks, and signified his willingness to proceed to administer the oaths required by law. On motion of Mr. Butler of Luzerne it was postponed for the present. The Speaker then laid before the House a letter from Wm J. B. Andrews, tendering his resignation as Clerk of the House. I believe this was entirely unexpected. The causes that have led to it, I learn, grow out of the intention, manifested by the House, to inquire into the disbursements of '43, mingled with some differences between him and Mr. Speaker Snowden. He was a valuable public officer, and a worthy man.

To-night, I understand, a caucus is to be held to nominate his successor. And I have heard that he is to come up again as a candidate, by the aid of the Whigs. This is rumor.

Various petitions for repeal of the tavern license law, for divorces, for abolition of capital punishment, and repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, have been presented and referred to their appropriate committees. Mr. Cummings of Fayette presented the petition of the Monongahela Bank at Brownsville for a recharter; sundry petitions for the sale of the public works, for laying taxes to meet the interest on the State Debt, &c, have also been presented and referred.

Mr. Ambrose of Westmoreland offered resolutions for the raising of stock for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the Kiskiminetas Creek. Judge Edson of Warren presented a petition from McKean county, praying that the elective franchise may be extended to all taxable citizens in the Commonwealth, without regard to color. Mr. Hinchman offered a resolution instructing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of so altering or modifying the law, as to provide that each county shall raise its own school moneys, and report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Gibson read in his place a bill for the erection of a poor house in the city of Alleghany. Mr. Bailey of York offered a resolution authorizing the Canal Commissioners, on and after the 1st day of April next, to close the outlet lock of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal at Columbia, unless said tide water company will receive one fifth of their tolls in notes of their own issuing. Mr. M'Cashin offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill as soon as practicable, providing means for the payment of the interest on the public debt, now due and coming due on the 1st of August next, which was adopted.

Messrs Hutter and Bigler, a part of the "*state printer*," sent into the House a communication, in which they admit they have got about $800 more than they are entitled to by the law; but excuse themselves by saying that as they were circumstanced they could have no correct data on which to fix their account; that it was a mere estimate; but that they are willing to do what is right, if the State is; but, that if the state intend to back out of the contract they have made, they shall hang on to the money in their hands. Of course I state the substance of the memorial. It was ordered to be entered on the Journal. You will perceive by this, and what you have learned heretofore, that the House are "hot foot" after these printers, and some of the knowing ones are thinking there is a chance that the state badger will be holed—of this, I can express no intelligent opinion—my rule of judging of others having always been, to believe every body innocent till proved guilty by their peers. If the charges made and reiterated, in doors, and out, be true in all their length and breadth, the poor devils may thank God if they get down to their graves, "unwept," dishonored and *unhung*

I hope something for the Keystone State yet; and although she has difficulties to surmount, that are Herculean, she can, by a proper exertion of her energies, retrieve herself, and exclaim, "Richard 's himself again."

Mr. Darsie, in the *Senate*, is hammering away at corruption, and with effect. He is also seconded by some "good men and true," and it is to be hoped, that irrespective of party considerations, such course may be taken as will result in the vindication of the lost honor of the State, and the restoration of her plighted and dishonored faith. Her greatest fault is her gullibility and credulity: listening to songs of State aggrandisement, while clasping to her bosom the bloodsuckers that have exhausted her life's blood. Scenes, such as have disgraced her halls, and her marts of business, I trust will never occur again in our day. So mote it be.

To-morrow evening, a grand Johnson jollification meeting comes off at the Court House. The friends of old Tecumseh have no idea of having their chief killed off by the paper ammunition of the redoubtable Col. Salisbury, who has officially (as you may have seen,) withdrawn his name from the list of Presidential candidates. The notice which is posted up about town declares that his friends have no idea of being sold, and that they will resist to the uttermost. Well, so be it. Let the "*unterrified democracy*" and the "butt enders," and the "huge paws," and the "indomitable," and the "democratic roarers," and the "ring tailed peelers," and the "cat backs," and the "hard scratchers," and the "barn burners," and the "nullifiers," and the "go to the devil and shake yourselfers," have out their row in their own way, whilst you and I look on Z.

OHIO—DAVID SPANGLER, of Ohio, has declined the Whig nomination for Governor, and the State Central Committee have called another Convention, to meet on the 22nd of February.

The Antimasonic Convention,

We publish to-day the proceedings of the late Antimasonic Convention, which is to meet again on the *First Wednesday of February*. It is important that this convention should be a full one, that there may be a decided expression of the will of the Antimasonic party as to our future course. The Primary meetings in those wards and townships where delegates have not already been appointed, are to be held on next Saturday week, the third day of February. Will our friends see to it, both in town and country, that meetings are held and delegates appointed.

The State Debt—Large Meeting.

Pursuant to the public call, a large meeting was held at the Court House yesterday, to take into consideration the State debt, especially with reference to resolutions offered by our representative, Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, in the Legislature. The Court room in which the meeting was held was crowded.

The meeting was organized by calling JOHN IRWIN, of Allegheny, as President, JAMES CUNNINGHAM and WM. EICHBAUM, Vice Presidents, and ROBERT WOODS, Secretary. The Secretary read Mr. BRACKENRIDGE'S resolutions providing for the payment of the State debt.

HON. RICHARD BIDDLE then offered some resolutions enforcing and recommending the resolutions of Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, proposing the laying of a tax sufficiently large to pay the interest on our State debt, and opposing the sale of the public works at the present time.

These resolutions Mr BIDDLE enforced with some very eloquent remarks. He deprecated the lasting disgrace which would be inflicted upon Pennsylvania by a failure to meet her obligations, and by the pursuit of any other course than the straightforward one of raising the money by taxation, and paying the interest as soon as possible, without waiting for uncertain schemes.

THOMAS WILLIAMS Esq. followed in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. BIDDLE, without some modification. He recommended the sale of the public works, by which he stated that one half of our debt could be wiped off, and a corrupting influence removed from the Government. He did not believe a tax sufficiently large to pay our interest could be collected, and that the holding on to the works would only tend to sink us deeper in debt, as they had yet produced no revenue over expenses of repairs, &c., and that an attempt to raise a tax beyond the ability of the people to pay, would only sink us deeper in the "slough of despond." He was for selling the works, and then levying a tax sufficiently large to pay the interest on the balance of the debt. He enforced his remarks with statistics and facts, and spoke with great earnestness and feeling.

Mr. FARREL then offered some remarks dissenting from both the previous speakers, after which Mr WILLIAMS offered a memorial, (which has been lately circulated in the eastern part of the state, and which recommends the sale of the public Works, and the assessment of a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the balance of the debt,) as an amendment to Mr. BIDDLE'S resolutions.

After some further remarks by Messrs BIDDLE, S. W. BLACK, JUDSON, and DUNLOP, and the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. FARREL, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr WILLIAMS, and decided by the chair to be lost, although the vote was large in its favor. The resolutions of Mr BIDDLE were then carried by a large vote.

We regret that Mr. WILLIAMS did not permit the vote to be taken on Mr BIDDLE'S resolutions first, and offer the memorial afterwards. Both, we think, in this way would have carried.

We do not think there was any great difference of opinion between those gentlemen, or in the meeting. Both deprecated the non payment of the State debt, and the repudiation of our obligations. Mr BIDDLE wished the State to show in the first place that she was *honest*, by making immediate provision for the payment of her interest, and then take such steps as prudence might dictate, or as circumstances offered, to remove the principal. Mr. WILLIAMS doubted the possibility of collecting so large a tax, and wished to remove a moiety of the principal immediately, by the sale of the public works to the highest bidder, thereby bringing the remainder of the debt within the means of the State to be promptly met.

We shall publish the resolutions of Mr. BIDDLE to-morrow, as well as the memorial of Mr. WILLIAMS, if he will furnish us with a copy. We want all the information possible placed before the people for their reflection.

General Markle.

Although the Hero of Mississinewa was late getting into the field, yet he bids fair to distance all his competitors. The propriety of his nomination seems to come home to the common sense views of the people, as the most available candidate we can bring forward. He possesses every requisite to make a good Governor, and the very best qualifications to run well, his popularity being unbounded wherever he is known. He also stands in a better position than either of his principal competitors, who we admit are first rate men, to receive the nomination, as he now holds no office, but stands among the people as one of themselves, following the plough for a living. Gen. IRVIN is now a member of Congress, a highly important and responsible situation, and Judge BANKS holds the situation of President Judge of our Courts. Gen. MARKLE therefore, stands in a position to accept of a nomination without being under the necessity of sacrificing any present office, or having his holding on to it urged against him as an objection.

The following we take from the Beaver Argus:

GEN MARKLE.—This old veteran, but little known among politicians from the fact, that he resides in benighted Westmoreland, where merit and patriotism are not appreciated, is strongly urged in many quarters as a candidate for Governor; and it is but just that his claims should be made known, with those of the other distinguished persons presented for the Gubernatorial office. General Markle is an old school Democrat, a plain, practical man, possessed of a manly and energetic mind, of undoubted honesty and purity, even among his political opponents, and who has shown in the battle field his patriotism and devotion to his country.

From a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette we learn that his millitary career is full of stirring adventure and acts of daring courage, commencing with the war of 1812, in an act which illustrates the character of the man. He raised a troop of cavalry among his neighbors, and in the absence of the aid of the Government 'pledged his fortune'—mortaged his farm to a Bank in Pittsburgh—to raise funds to equip and transport them to the scene of action; and to remove that incumbrance years of toil were necessary, for which he has never been remunerated. At Fort Meigs and Mississinniwa his courage and intrepidity received the commendation of his commander; and tho' it may not be said that he 'killed Tecumseh,' yet the fact is well attested that in the hand to hand encounter several warriors fell beneath his sword, and that he nobly avenged the death of his first Lieutenant, who was struck down at his side.

In the North Western Campaign he had the confidence and was a favorite of the lamented patriot Harrison, which fact, added to his competency and moral worth, will give him a strong hold upon the Tippecanoe Boys of the Old Keystone. Such a candidate certainly combines all the elements of popularity; and with Gen Markle in the field, who can doubt the result? Most of the western counties will most probably sustain him in the convention; and we observe that a strong demonstration is about to be made in his favor at the east. The nomination now probably rests between Judge Banks, Gen. Irvin of Centre, and Gen. Markle.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that the Hon. WM SPRAGUE has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, in consequence of the sudden and melancholy decease of his brother and partner in business, the late Amasa Sprague, Esq. The vacancy occasioned by Senator Sprague's resignation will of course be filled with a Whig.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.—The President, on Friday, nominated HENRY A. WISE as Minister to Brazil, in place of Mr. PRUFFIT, rejected by the Senate. This nomination will probably be confirmed, as there are not the same objections to sending Mr. WISE to Brazil that there were to sending him to France.

The President and Senate have ratified a treaty with France, similar to one clause of the recent treaty made between this Government and England, for giving up criminals escaping from one country to the other.

COMMODORE STEWART.—The Baltimore American states that there are rumors from Washington that the vacant office of Secretary of the Navy has been, or is to be, offered to Commodore STEWART of the Navy.

Another report is that Com. STEWART has been already appointed Secretary of the Navy, *pro tem*, and will enter upon the duties of the office to day. The Philadelphia American remarks—

This *pro tem* will be understood as extending through the remainder of Mr. Tyler's Presidential term. No nomination of course is made to the Senate, for it is no appointment.

Amelia Norman Acquitted.

The New York American of Saturday afternoon, says:

In the case of Amelia Norman, the jury last night, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of *not guilty*—a verdict which was received, by a crowded Court with rounds of aplause On its annunciation the prisoner fainted.

As the stabbing was clearly proved—the instrument used a deadly one, and the aim at the heart—this verdict can be only explained on the presumption, that the Jury considered this helpless woman to have been in such a state of maddening desperation, occasioned by the irreparable wrongs inflicted upon her, as to render it doubtful whether, in perpetrating the act, she could be considered a responsible moral agent.

This is perilous ground, it must be admitted—but is it not forced, in a measure, upon human sympathies, by the silence of the law in regard to the crime of seduction?

As for the unfortunate female herself, her fate, unless she fall into the hands of persons alike judicious and benevolent, will, from the very notoriety of this trial, be worse than ever

NEW GOLD MINE.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman says that the Rowan gold mine near that place is the richest that has ever been discovered in the United States. It is described as a small vein, from four to twelve inches wide. A quantity of the ore taken from it has yielded $200 to the bushel, and some as much as $500 to the bushel. It is said that 11,876 penny weights had been taken from it about a month since by 7 hands.

[Condensed from the Baltimore American and the Washington Whig Standard.]

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan'y. 22, 1844.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to purchase the United States Banking House. The memorialists state that it can be had for $300,000, and that it will cost $50,000 to repair the present buildings. The memorialists also say that the Banking building will not cost one third the amount of the New York Custom House. Mr B spoke favorably of the purchase of the building, and then presented a memorial from the son of Count de Grasse a son of the French Admiral, whose circumstances are reduced, and who asks Congress to aid him.

THE TARIFF IN VERMONT.

Mr. Phelps of Vermont presented the Joint Resolutions of his State in favor of the Tariff as it is. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

Mr. Merrick presented his long expected Bill upon the subject of Postages. The Bill proposes a large reduction of the present rates of postage. All letters not exceeding ½ ounce weight it is proposed shall pay 5 cents for 100 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance, and the pay for increased weight to be in proportion.

The Bill proposes an entire change in the present system of franking, and the following are among these clauses,—that the President, Vice Presidents, and Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents, with the Heads of Departments shall retain it. Other Government functionaries invested with it, are required to keep accounts of its exercise by them. Members of Congress it is proposed shall receive a limited number of free stamps from the Post Office Department.

Next to this the most important feature of the Bill is the proposed reduction of the postages upon newspapers and pamphlets. The Bill was read and takes its place upon the calendar.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Evans, (Chairman of the Committee on Finance) then addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr McDuffie, and in defence of the great principles of the existing Tariff, which had been assailed by the Senator from South Carolina. Mr Evans spoke until three o'clock, when at the suggestion of Mr. Bates, he gave way to a motion submitted by

Mr Allen, of Ohio, that the Senate go into executive session. Mr A said that it was necessary that the Senate act upon some matters to day which could not be considered at any other time.

After some time spent in Executive session the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

P. S.—The Senate, it is said, of a certainty, will reject the nomination Mr. Porter as Secretary of War. The Committee having charge of the nomination have reported against him. This nomination may not be acted upon to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. Osmyn Baker from Mass appeared in his seat this morning and was duly qualified.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Elections, reported this morning in favor of the members elected by general ticket in the four States of New Hampshire, Mississippi, Missouri and Georgia.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., gave notice of a Counter Report which would be presented in a few days.

It being the order of the House to receive memorials every alternate Monday, memorials were received to day. Some of the Petitions presented were of a peculiar character. The following were among them:

By a member from Indiana, for the abolition of the office of Chaplain wherever it occurs under the General Government.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented a memorial from two hundred citizens of Hampshire Mass. asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the interference of any officer of the United States Government in the capture of any person escaping from Slavery.

Mr. G asked that this memorial be referred to a Select Committee.

Several members objected to its reception upon the ground that it came under the 25th Rule, the Chair decided that it did not fall within the Rule.

Mr. Black, of Geo., took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and on motion, (113 voting in the affirmative,) the appeal was laid upon the table.

The question returned, "Shall the Petition be received?"

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. objected to its reception

Mr. Dellet of Ala. moved that the question of reception be laid upon the table.

Mr. Giddings contended (as a point of order) that the memorial had been received The Speaker decided that it had not been received.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Hudson called for the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the result was a close vote—Ayes 85, noes 87!

The question of reception was not laid upon the table, and the next motion was—Shall the memorial be received?

Mr. C Johnson of Tenn. moved the Previous Question, and there was a second.

The main question was ordered and the next vote was—shall the memorial be received? The yeas and nays were ordered with the following result: Yeas 85, nays 86—and the memorial was rejected.

Mr. Giddings followed with additional memorials. One of these was from New York and prayed Congress that if Texas should be annexed to the Union, Canada might be annexed to New York and the Union.

Mr Dromgoole raised the question of reception upon this memorial, and moved to lay it upon the table. Fifty six voted in favor of this motion and fifty in the negative. This was the second vote, and no quorum were present. A quorum were found at the third trial, and the motion to receive was laid upon the table.

Other memorials were received, and several were assigned back to members' pockets under the "25th Rule."

Mr Beardsley presented a memorial from citizens of Oneida Co, N Y, praying to be relieved from the Law of 1793 in regard to fugitives from justice.

Mr Thompson of Miss and Mr Black objected to the reception of the memorial.

Mr Beardsley moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary

Several members called for yeas and nays upon the question of reception.

Mr. Beardsley moved for a call of the House. He desired to have a full vote upon this subject—and many members were absent.

Mr Hopkins, to get rid of the subject, moved an adjournment.

Mr Adams asked whether, in case the House adjourned, this subject would come up to-morrow.

The Speaker said it would come up next petition day, and upon this Mr A demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, but the demand was not enforced, and

The House adjourned.

From the N Y Commercial Advertiser.

There can be no Church without a Prelate.

FIFTH LETTER TO DR. WAINWRIGHT.

REV AND DEAR SIR:—The intervention of the duties of the Sabbath has delayed a reply to your last communication. I proceed now to pay my respects to it.

* * * * * * * *

And now I shall proceed to state the question, as clearly as I can, hoping that the reader may, ere long, come at a more distinct understanding as to your views of the point at issue. Many persons will not believe that your words mean all that they appear to affirm. Let them have an opportunity of judging, from your own pen.

The language of your proposition is well known by this time—but I will repeat it:—"There can be no church without a prelate."

I refer the reader to my last letter for the true sense of the words 'church' and 'Bishop,' when used by high church prelatists. I will not, therefore, repeat them here Thus understood, I proceed to redeem my pledge, and to show that in its *nature* and *consequences* this position, though so confidently assumed, is *unscriptural*.

I wish that two considerations may be kept in view throughout my remarks, for they are necessary for a right understanding of my position. (I.) That I am not, in this discussion, the advocate of the ecclesiastical polity of that part of the Christian Church to which I consider it an honor to belong, except so far as that polity involves the ministerial rights of presbyters, or parochial (i. e. parish or congregational) Bishops. In affirming their rights, I affirm the rights of the presbyters of all antiprelatical churches. (II.) I am not assailing the views of those of our fellow-Christians who believe that prelacy is scriptural and expedient, but who do *not* believe that it is so enjoined in scripture as to be a *sine qua non* in the constitution of the Church of Christ; and who accordingly admit that the order of a Presbyterian ministry is valid, though not the best order. With such I am not contending; we agree to differ, we concede to them what they concede to us, a legitimate standing in the catholic church. The dogma which I have undertaken to resist and expose, is that which makes prelacy *essential* to the very being of the church, so that without prelates there is *no* church, and of course, no valid ministry and ordinances, no promises of God, no lawful reliance upon God's grace, no covenanted mercies, and no just and certain hope of reaching Heaven. This is the dogma which you have received from Papist hands, and which I hold to be at war with the spirit and letter of the word of God

I. Because there is no warrant from the Word of God for making *any* particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ.

If there be such a warrant, produce it. The burden of proof rests on you. Let any one examine the tenor of the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, and then point to a solitary evidence that they placed, as you do, merely external relations upon a level with the exercises of the spiritual graces, of repentence toword God, and faith in Christ—or that they made the exercise of these spiritual affections dependant upon the individual's outward relations to a form of church polity. On the contrary, this is the very error for which they condemn most earnestly the high-church pretensions of the Jews of their day, who insisted upon their ecclesiastical relationship to Abraham, their possession of ritual, their circumcision, their doctrine of uninterrupted succession, and who were so tenacious of these externals, that they were for bringing some of them into the Christian church with them.—(See the Epistle to the Gallatin church.)

Understand me, I hold the Church of Christ to be a society, a community of believers; and agree that it is right to conform to the general principles which are to be found in scripture for the regulation of that community, and the attainment of the end of all association, the benefit of those associated. I admit that I find what I conceive to be satisfactory evidence of a *best* form for the outward and visible Church, best, because best adapted for the developement of the grand principles of individual and social piety and brotherhood. I find order enjoined, and submission to order; the preaching of the Gospel, and obedience to the Gospel when preached. But I do not find any authority given for the doctrine you teach, that one particular order is absolutely essential to *the being* of a Church. I do not find that the preaching of the Gospel must depend for its efficacy upon the circumstance that it comes to the public ear through the lips of a ministry constituted after a particular fashion. The blessing of God is promised to the truth, and to men only as they preach the truth. The true apostolical succession is a succession of apostolic truth—and as compared with such succession, a line of Prelates reaching back to the days of the Apostles, though not a link in the chain were wanting, is as "the chaff to the wheat."

Take another view of the subject. Profound learning, combined with unquestionable piety, has been long employed in investigating the question as to the precise and detailed forms which the earliest Christian communities assumed, under the eye of the Apostles. And what has been the result of their inquiries? An acknowledged diversity of opinion. Men *who have fully agreed in regard to the great moral truths of the Gospel*, (and let any one take the written creeds of the various Christian bodies in the Protestant Church, and he will be struck with this doctrinal unanimity,) have come to different conclusions, as to various points affecting the polity or external organization of Christian communities.

Now, do we not find in this acknowledged diversity of sentiment upon the question of *formal* religion among those who are admitted to agree upon the question of *real* religion proof that scripture lays a very different stress upon them, and the most powerful argument for mutual forbearance and toleration. And is it not incompatible with common sense—I say nothing now of charity—for any one denomination, with these facts before them, to insist upon disowning fellow Christians who agree with them in every other particular of faith and obedience to the spiritual laws of Christ, upon the single ground that they have not conformed to their *views of government and order*? Is the unity of the Christian body a unity in respect to form? or not rather a unity in faith and love for the same grand moving truths of the Gospel? Do none belong to the body of Christ, his church, but such as agree with us in every thing? And if differences are allowable, as you must admit, shall we restrict our communion to those who do not hold our views of *church order*, although they may hold everything else? In one word, is it not a sin against the spirituality of Christianity, that we should elevate conformity to what we deem true views of church order to a level with the "weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith?"

I cannot but think so. And strong as are my preferences for a particular form of government, I dare not deny, as you have done, that the man who is "a Christian," is, by that very fact, a member of Christ's church. You are bound to these alternatives: either to admit the covenant relations of other Christian churches, or by denying them, to admit that God has poured out his blessings, and raised up hosts of eminent, learned and devoted and useful Christians, among Christian bodies which were never in covenant with him. If, as you will not deny, he has actually done the latter, then the inference is, either that yours is not the *only* church, or that, if it be, it is not the only or the principal channel of spiritual good to the lword. In other words, Heaven has made no such discrimination between you and others as will justify your exclusive claims.

This is a common sense argument, and it confirms the position taken in the outset of these remarks, namely, that the formalities of religion ought not to be raised to the level of the spiritualties of religion: because all *fact* establishes the infinite superiority with which the scripture invests the latter. The inference we draw is that there is no warrant from scripture for making *any* particular external form of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are distinguishing duties and privileges of the church of Christ.

Asking pardon for the length of this communication, I reserve other co-ptural consideration for another occasion, and remain,

Respectfully, yours, GEO. POTTS.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Thursday, Jan 25, 1844.

Since our last report we have had several days of warm weather, and our rivers have risen, and have about 12 feet in the channel.

This morning it is quite cold and hard frozen, making a goad foundation for a fine snow and good sleighing, which would very much increase our business. Our stocks are large, cheap and excellent for the season, and daily improving. Cotton yarn, and several articles of country produce, such as Cloverseed, dried Peaches, &c., have advanced, as will be seen in the following review.

FLOUR: Ready sales of all that arrives in boats and wagons at $3,56@3,62½, and from stores $3,75a$4 per bl. Daily sales of Evans', Rashers' and Patterson's S. F. family flour at $4 per bl.

GRAIN: Wheat 65, Rye 37½, Oats 18¾a22, Corn 33a35 per bushel.

SEED: Cloverseed $5,50, Timothy $1,12a1,25, Flaxseed 87a91 per bushel.

HAY: $7a$8, per ton.

ASHES: Pots 3¾a4c, Scorchings 3¾a3½c, Pearls 4¾a5c a lb.

COTTON YARNS have advanced at all our Factories; No. 5 a 10 short reel 19 cents a lb. par money and no discount. Nos. 11 to 24, from 20 to 31 cents according to No. *Long Reel* No. 500 10 cents, 600 9 cents, 700, 8 cents, 800, 900 and 1000, 7 cents. Candlewick 19c. a lb.

GROCERIES: *Coffee*, Rio 7¾ a 8¾. Havana Green 8 a 9. *Sugar*, N. O. in hhds. 6¼ and 7½, and in bbls 7 a 8c. a lb. *Teas*, Y. H. 40 a 75. Imperial 62½ a 80. *Molasses*, sales at 29 a 31½ a gal. per bbl.

FRUIT: Dried Peaches $1 25; Dried Apples 45 a 50; Green Apples a bbl. $1 a $1 25. Raisins box $2 50 a $2,74.

PROVISIONS: Butter in keg 5 a 6. Rolls in bbls 7 a 8 Tallow, rough 4, in cakes 5¼ a lb. Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. paid by Butchers, $2 to $3, for common choice $3,50. Hogs $2,75 a $3. Sheep 87½ a $1,50. Calves $1,75 to 3,50 each.

IRON: Sales of Juniata Blooms, $57 a 60 a Ton. Pig Metal, sales of Allegheny $27 a $28. Hanging Rock at $29 a $30.

SALT: Sales at the River $1,12½ a 1,25 and from stores $1,25 a $1,37 per bbl.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING DOUBLE PURPLE PRINTS at 6¼ cts; dark colored do. 9 cts., fast colors; new style dark rich do. 12½; Merimack do. 12½ j24

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, all Linen, at the low price of 18¾ cts. They have also a large assortment of finer quality do., including some "super super" Revere borders, from $1,75 to $2,50. Jan. 24.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING FLANNELS at very low prices—White of a fine soft texture, at 25 cents, Yellow 22 and 25 cts., Scarlet 18¾ and 25, &c. &c; White Welsh Flannels, genuine, of a fine quality, warranted not to shrink; White and Col'd Cotton Flannels, from 9 to 12½ cts., at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House, North-East corner 4th and Market sts. Jan, 24.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING SATINETTS, of an excellent quality, at 44 and 50 cts.; fine Blue do. at 62½ cts., ¾ wide Beaver Cloth, only 50 cts; Kentucky Jeans only 23 and 31 cts. Jan. 24.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WARD & HUNT, Dentists, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of October last.

DR. DAVID HUNT, DENTIST, will occupy the same Office he has had during the Partnership.—Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

TO DENTISTS.

Dr. H. will always have on hand a large assortment of superior transparent Porcelain TEETH, (including GUM Teeth,) for his own practice, from which Dentists can be supplied, at a very low rate, and he can also supply them with every thing else in the line of the profession. Jan. 23—d3t&w3m

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Ohio township, Allegheny county, last fall, and has been entered on the township books, a small old WHITE COW, with large brown spots, particularly so about the head and neck; has been bored in both horns; has no ear marks. The owner is requested to call prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

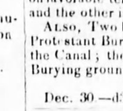
DAVID SHIELDS.

Sewickley Bottom, Jan. 26, 1844—w3t*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Allegheny, in No. 14, December T. 1843, made the 15th day of January, 1844, the undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix with the Will annexed, &c. of JOSEPH WEST, Sr., dec'd, will expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, ON MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day,

All that valuable tract of Land situate on the Monongahela River, about 7 miles above the City of Pittsburgh, in Mifflin township, County of Allegheny; bounded by lands of James H. Hays, David and Robert Hays, Mathew H. West, Joseph West, Edward West, Alexander West, and others, containing One hundred and Sixty six Acres, 25 perches, strict measure Said tract fronts on the river 80 2-10 perches, and contains about 80 acres of beautiful river bottom.



There is on said tract a large Stone Dwelling House, with Barn, &c; 2 small Dwelling Houses; a large Orchard of excellent fruit; well timbered and watered. The soil is excellent. Persons desirous of purchasing a first rate Farm, in an eligible situation, will do well to call and examine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid down on the execution and delivery of the Deed for the premises.

This land will be sold subject to the incumbrance of Catherine West, widow of Joseph West, Sr., dec'd. THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

CATHARINE WEST, Administratrix.

Jan. 19—d2t&wtt.

A Valuable Farm, Flour Mill, &c., for Sale.

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

208 ACRES OF LAND,—60 Acres under cultivation, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, half a mile from the Greensburgh Turnpike Road, on the waters of Turtle creek. This property holds out inducements rarely met with. There is a SAW MILL, a GRIST MILL, and a STEAM FLOURING MILL, 4 run of stones, 2 French Burrs; all in prime order; a 2 story Dwelling House, and 3 small Dwellings, suitable for tenants, &c., together with a variety of buildings attached to the mills and dwellings. All will be sold together, or to suit purchasers, on favorable terms—part cash, the remainder on time.

N. B. There is on the land a valuable Stone quarry, coal and timber sufficient for the use of the property.

For further particulars apply to Mr HENRY FUNK, on the premises, or to

J. K. HENDERSON,

Dec. 28.—wtm. Smithfield near 4th street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING lately occupied by Alex'r. McKibben, in the Borough of Birmingham, together with a frame dwelling on the same lot, in the rear of the storehouse. The property is located on the corner of Carson and Centre streets. It has 56 feet front on Carson street, and runs back along Centre street about 91 feet. It is considered a first rate business stand—perhaps the best in the borough.

If not sold in a short time it will then be for lease for 1, 2 or 3 years. For particulars, &c., apply to the subscriber near the premises.

N. B. Three first rate SLEIGHS will also be sold on favorable terms. Two of them a entirely new, and the other is in excellent order.

ALSO, Two burying Lots; one in the Methodist Protestant Burying ground, on Liberty street above the Canal; the other in the Associate Reformed Burying ground, on the 4th street road.

JOHN M'KEE, Agent.

Dec. 30.—d3t&wtf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BROWN & CARUTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be hereafter carried on by ROBERT BROWN, who is authorised to collect all dues and pay all the debts of said firm. R. BROWN,

GEO. C. CARUTHERS.

Jan. 1, 1844.—j12—w3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY PILLARS, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE PILLARS,

MATTHEW MACLEAN,

East Deer tp., Jan. 12.—w6t*. Admin-trators.

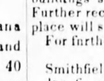
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testament of WILLIAM BRISBEN, late of Elizabethtown, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills, of Allegheny county, to the subscribers, those persons having claims against said estate, will meet them at Mc'Laughlin's, in Elizabethtown, on the 2d day of February, 1844, with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted will meet at the same time and place to make settlement.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN PATTERSON, }

Jan. 12.—w3t*.

TO LET,



And possession given on the 1st of April, 1844, or before that time if needed, that well known place, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Philadelphia pike, with about 2½ acres of good land, all in prime order; with a good Cottage Building, 40 feet in front, containing 4 rooms in front part, Dining Rooms, and a good Kitchen; the whole containing 8 rooms, with a large Hall in the centre, 10 feet wide by 30 in length. There is also abundance of fruit of the best kind; also a never failing spring of the best of water very convenient to the Kitchen; and also out buildings sufficient to accommodate the place.—Further recommendation is not necessary, as the place will show for itself.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM TOMAN,

Smithfield st. between 5th st. and Virgin alley.

Jan. 6.—d3t&wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

PRINTING PAPERS

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,

64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

WM. LARIMER, JR.,

EXCHANGE BROKER,

AND DEALER IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BANK NOTES

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 22, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XVI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan 18, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS;—It is difficult for any one to create or originate any thing new: and when you attempt to take nothing from nothing, you will have nothing for the remainder. If, therefore, you substract the contents of this letter from the proceedings of the *House* today, you will have nothing left for the people; and if you will take this day's proceedings from this letter you will have nothing left for your readers. I don't see but that we are both in a "*tight place.*" The concentrated wisdom have done nothing, and *what* can be expected from a mere chronicler of their doings? I once supposed that one might occasionally write a chapter on *nothing*, and I think so still; but when it is all nothing, in line, verse and chapter, where shall the poor "penny a liner" go for the "filling" of his epistle? It is said, in the Holy Bible, published by the English College at Doway, in A. D. 1609, in the 18th Psalm, that "day to day uttereth speech, and night to night showeth knowledge,"—"Their sound hath gone forth into all the earth: and their words unto the ends of the world." If the "sweet singer of Israel" had been a prophet, (and perhaps he was,) he might have had the Pennsylvania Legislature in his mind's eye, while penning the foregoing paragraphs. We have speeches, "day after day," and I suppose the night "showeth knowledge," and we all know that the "sounds have gone forth into all the earth," and there is no reason but their "words" are "unto the end of the world."

The Legislature have a great faculty of *talking*, and a very small faculty at *acting*. You can't fall in with one of the commonest servants of the people here, but he is willing to detain you by the button to expatiate on the great and inexhaustible resources of Pennsylvania. He will talk largely of her honor, her patriotism, her sterling integrity, her horror of repudiation: the absolute necessity of prompt, immediate, energetic action, to redeem her from the tremendous odium resting on every portion of her State and national character: and yet, with the coolness and indifference of a stoic, he will crack his joke, swig his grog, and tell the lookers on, in the great drama, to go to the devil and shake themselves. We may talk as much as we please about the *resources* of Pennsylvania; we may magnify her State honor; we may laud her integrity and ability to the skies; and all this will be but a "solemn sound" upon thoughtless tongues, to those who have entered upon the arduous struggle for existence, upon her plighted, abused and abandoned faith. The time for *decisive action* has come, and anything short of that now, is solemn, dignified, contemptuous mockery. We may, with as much propriety, boast of the great *resources* of the *Atlantic Ocean*—within whose bosom lies buried the *world's navies*—with expectation of relief, as to harp upon the treasures of the Commonwealth that lie beyond the reach of mortal ken. To say, "be ye fed, and be ye clad," will neither relieve the sufferings of hunger, nor shelter the naked from the withering blast—No: action—vigorous, immediate, energetic, determined action—must be immediately resorted to, not in name, but in practice.

These RESOURCES, about which so many paens have been sung, must be opened, exposed and brought to light, by the opening hand and fostering care of the Legislature—and it must be done *now*—delay is moral death; procrastination is state suicide. Well may it be said of Pennsylvania, "O, that you were wise; that you would consider the things that make for your peace; that you would consider your latter end."

The business of the *House* to-day has been of less interest than any that has preceded it, and I am not aware of a single incident that has occurred to interest the general reader.

So in the *Senate*. In that body a bill was passed to-day authorizing your city to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct over the Allegheny. This bill originated in the House, and is probably a matter of some interest to you. The investigating Committee are still in session, and will remain so till the bubble explodes, and, until that time you need not calculate for any great doings in these diggings. If an heavenly messenger, uncontaminated with the sins and impurities of this world, with a knowledge of what is right, and sagacity to escape from wrong, could be placed in a position, to look down upon our Legislature to-day, I think he would exclaim, with one in the days of the French revolution, "O Democracy! what enormities have been committed in thy name!"

Z.

NUMBER XVII.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 19, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The entire session of the *House* was spent on a matter that should have been disposed of in fifteen minutes. A day or two since, two gentlemen from Crawford County sent in a written proposition to the House, engaging to do the business of the transcribing department of the House, during the session, for the sum of *nine hundred dollars*. The proposition was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs Cummins of Butler, Herr of Lancaster, and Tustin of the county. This morning, after the reading of the Journal, the chairman (Cummins) asked leave to report. After every kind of Legislative tactics had been exhausted to prevent the report from being made, he at last obtained leave, and reported a resolution in favor of adopting the proposition, under some small and unimportant modification. This brought the whole bevy of pretended reformers to the floor, and a hot argument ensued. It appears that the transcribing clerks of the last year received, by way of per diem allowance, salary and mileage the gross amount of $3060. Every kind of management was resorted to, to stave it off.

Tustin filed in (as lawyers would say) his minority report, by way of interpleader, appended to which was a resolution for reducing the number of Clerks from their present number (4) to three.

After various speeches, all claiming the public welfare and the prosperity of the treasury as the grand object to be attained, the question was taken on the reported resolution of the majority of the committee, and it was *rejected*. Mr. Tustin then moved that the resolution appended to his minority report be taken up, which was agreed to. Mr. Kauffman of Lancaster moved to amend the resolution, providing that any two of the clerks now engaged in the duties of the transcribing department, may have the privilege of continuing in the business of the office, upon the terms offered by the two gentlemen from Crawford county, by signifying within one day their assent to the Speaker; and if no two so signified their assent, then the Speaker should forthwith accept the proposition made, and proceed to swear them in according to law. This amendment was voted down, by gagging debate, the previous question being called and sustained; and the question recurring on Tustin's resolution to reduce the number from 4 to 3, it was adopted. So the whole day was spent in lopping off the salary of one clerk, which might have amounted to 450 or 500 dollars, at an expense to the State of not less than $500. The items of cost, in bringing about this measure, are made up as follows, viz:

100 members at $3 per day,	$300
Fuel, lights, stationery, &c.	100
Clerk hire,	50
Pay of officers of the house, such as door keeper, sergeant at arms, messenger, runner, &c.	50
Wear and tear of carpets and furniture,	25
	$525

It may be truly said, that if Pennsylvania can relieve herself from pecuniary embarrassment by such legislation as this, then it will be no longer impossible for one to lift himself from off the ground by taking hold of the waistband of his breeches. The truth is, there are certain individuals in this State, of the *genus loafer*, who are destitute of capacity or brains by which to get an honest living, who must be sustained and kept alive by the bounteousness of party indulgence. This is plainly to be seen by every intelligent person who visits the seat of government, and unless the drones and suckers are driven from power, and a new order of things instituted, all hope of restoring the credit of Pennsylvania must be forever abandoned. I did think, when I first saw the legislature together, that there was a fixed determination to go at the business before them with a hearty good will, but that hope has ended in disappointment.

The *Senate* were in session only two hours this morning, and nothing of much interest was transacted in that body. An act was passed this morning, extending the sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the act relating to judicial decisions, passed 16th June 1836, to the city of Allegheny.

The Governor has signed the bill authorizing the City of Pittsburgh to erect and repair the Aqueduct over the Allegheny. So it has become a Law.

The Committee of Investigation in the State Printer case have adjourned over till Monday. Nothing has been elicited yet to fix any guilt on any one, or that goes to support the charges made. My own opinion is that it will all end in smoke, where it began, and that the Committee (as I said once before,) will be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But there has not been money enough expended on this subject yet, to meet the views of the great champions of reform.

The Canal Commissioners are engaged in making a clean sweep on the public works. There is great "wailing and gnashing of teeth" before that board.

Mr. Smith of Lancaster offered a joint resolution to-day, in the House, authorizing the Governor to issue certificates of State Stock to those to whom interest on the State debt is due, bearing an interest of six per cent, and redeemable on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1846, transferable on the books of the Auditor General.

So we go on, compounding interest upon interest, without making any provisions for a sinking fund to redeem the principal, and where, in the name of common sense, will the end be? This resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A gentleman, a stranger fell down in an apoplectic fit in the rotunda, this afternoon, and was conveyed to his lodgings. I did not learn his name or residence, nor the extent of his danger. Z

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1844.

In *Senate*, a communication was received from the Post Office Department, giving a synopsis of all sorts of mailable matter which passed through the Post Offices of the country during the month of October.

Mr Buchanan presented the petition of citizens of Western Pennsylvania praying Congress so to amend the Federal Constitution as to make it contain a clear and explicit acknowledgment of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

THE TARIFF.—Mr Evans called up the report of the Finance Committee on Mr McDuffie's Tariff Bill. Some conversational discussion arose upon the manner in which the report of the Committee should be considered. The report of the committee is for the indefinite postponement of the Bill.

Mr. Evans contended that the merits of the bill were not before the Senate, but simply the preliminary question, as contained in the resolution, of the jurisdiction of the Senate, or their power to entertain the Bill.

After some discussion as to the question before the Senate, Mr. M'Duffie moved an adjournment, designing to address the Senate tomorrow upon the merits of the whole Bill introduced by him.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, after some preliminary business, the Report of the Select Committee upon Rules and Orders was the business before the House.

The motion pending was to recommit the Report of Mr Adams, with instructions to *retain* the 21st Rule, which the Select Committee recommend should be struck from the Rules.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia addressed the House in conclusion of a speech commenced on the Saturday previous, when this subject was last before the House. Mr. C. spoke earnestly upon the subject, and upon the propriety of retaining the 21st Rule. He warned the House not to repeal to the 21st Rule.

Mr. Hudson of Mass. was opposed to the 21st Rule, and he rejoiced that the time had come when this subject could be discussed with candor and moderation. He argued that Congress had exclusive power over Slavery in this District. The Constitution gave Congress power over all legislative subjects whatsoever in this district. Until recently this power had been admitted by men from all sections of the Union. It was a plain case that there was this power. Petitions had been presented by Southern men for Abolition here. Virginia had proposed that the Constitution should be so amended that Slavery should not be abolished in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Maryland and Virginia. All the States had legislated upon the subject of Slavery. The Free States had legislated to abolish it. The Slave States generally to modify it. The State Constitutions generally gave power over the subject.

Mr. Hudson was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.—The Speaker then laid before the House several Executive communications, the most important of which was a message from the President of the United States stating that all the correspondence upon the subject of the Oregon territory was before the House, except the correspondence for the two months past, and this information he deemed it inexpedient to communicate for the reason that a Minister was expected every day from England to open negotiations. The message was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOATS.—A Bill was twice read for the better protection of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole, on the President's Message, when Mr. Stewart, of Pa., addressed the House in review of Mr. Van Buren's policy. At the close of Mr. Stewart's hour, Mr. Weller, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY Jan. 19, 1844.

In *Senate*, after some uninteresting business, Mr M'Duffie addressed that body on the Tariff. He pronounced the present Tariff the most monstrous, unequal, and oppressive system of taxation that ever disgraced the annals of legislation. He spoke to a late hour and contended that the Senate had power to remove an oppressive tax law. Mr Evans will reply to Mr McDuffie. The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the *House*, the Rules and Orders came up, and Mr. HUDSON finished his speech or rather his hour, being cut off in the midst of a sentence. Mr SAUNDERS, of N C. next got the floor, and made a speech in defence of the 21st Rule.

He replied to Mr. Beardsley of New York, at some length and in detail. He denied that Congress could abolish Slavery here. It could not do so, because Slaves were property, and private property could not be taken by Congress. More, the public property of the nation could not be expended for the abolition of Slavery any where. The Constitution gave no power to appropriate the public money for the public good. Any man who claimed this power under the "general welfare" principle of the Constitution he read out of the Republican ranks.

Mr. Saunders spoke of the billing and cooing of some of the Northern democrats upon this subject. The gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Adams) had said that in advocating the right of Petition he was governed by a sense of duty to his God.

The Vox Dei was the motive of the gentleman from Mass., but the gentleman from N. York (Mr. Beardsley) was governed by the *vox populi*. He had thrown himself into the arms of the Abolitionists and sought to receive their support. If the gentleman from N York and the Democratic party were to abandon the South upon this subject, it was time the South knew it.

Mr. Saunders said he would not threaten any body, for he did not like to be threatened. But he would say if Slavery was to be abolished here, it was time for the South to stand to arms and to resist aggression.

The morning hour expired before Mr. Saunders had finished his speech.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Weller of Ohio address d the Committee for an hour, in a very personal speech in reply to Mr. Stewart of Pa. Mr. W. charged Mr S with stating what was not true. He was tolerated in these remarks at much length.

Mr. Morris of Pa. asked the member from Ohio whether he meant to charge his colleague with uttering a deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Stewart a dozen times while Mr. W was upon the floor asked permission to reply.

Mr. Weller said he would extend no courtesy to the gentleman after the attack upon himself and his party. Addressing himself from the Chair to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and in the second person, he was called to order by the Chair.

Mr Weller complained of this.

The Chair remarked that he had never heard such language upon the floor, and that no such language had been heard in the House.

Mr Weller persisted in his personalities and turning to Mr S, said—"I put the brand upon your forehead,—wear it,—wear it until——

Here the Chair insisted that such language should not be spoken.

Mr Weller said he meant no insult to the Chair, but language had been used by the member from Pennsylvania which called for the reply he had made.

In the midst of this, Mr. Weller's hour expired.

Mr. Stewart entreated the House to give him a hearing in reply. After the false accusations of the member—after he had been refused the usual courtesy of explanations and answer—after having been vilified with the coarest billingsgate, suited only to a fish market, he wished to vindicate himself.

The Chairman felt bound to award the floor to Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, (Mr. S. having once spoken.)

Mr. B spoke for a very few moments, with much zeal of manner, when he was observed to be fainting. A crowd of members gathered around him when, amidst some confusion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

MR. M'KENNAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—We have information, on good authority, that Hon T. M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington, Pa., will permit his friends to use his name in connection with the Vice Presidency. Pennsylvania now has three prominent candidates for the Vice Presidency, either of whom would do honor to that high office. Mr. DENNY's name has rallied a cordial support in the interior and western parts of the State, and Mr. M'KENNAN's name will doubtless be hailed with enthusiasm by his numerous and warm friends. Pennsylvania comes before the Convention not only with high claims, but with men equal to any in the nation.

Pennsylvania Credit.

The meeting to be held on Wednesday, to take into consideration the degraded condition of Pennsylvania, in regard to our state debt, is one of much importance, and we hope will be largely attended by all parties. On a subject so intimately affecting the character of every Pennsylvanian, party feeling should be lost sight of. There should be only one party in this case—a debt paying party, to include the whole people.

ISAAC HILL.—On Wednesday, the Senate rejected the President's nomination of ISAAC HILL, of New Hampshire, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the Navy.

The Postmaster General sent to the U. S. Senate on Thursday last, a statement of the various matters which passed through the post offices of the U. States, during the month of October last, and an estimate for the year based thereon. The following is an abstract of the statement and estimate:

	In October.	*The year.*
Number of letters subject to postage,	2,022,296	24,267,552
Number of free letters,	234,641	3,015,692
Number of drop letters for delivery,	85,542	1,026,504
Regular newspapers subject to postage,	3,027,879	36,334,558
Free,	597,760	7,161,120
Occasional or irregular,	518,676	6,224,112
Pamph'ts and magazines, periodical,	134,646	1,615,752
Do not periodical,	24,588	295,056

From a statement transmitted to the Senate with the above, it appears that these were mailed at the City Post Office in Washington, for three weeks during the session of Congress in April, 1840, 466,345 free letters, and 4,314,948 free documents, weighing 359,579 pounds.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says a letter from Washington mentions that a report is very prevalent there, that Mr Porter will be rejected by the Senate. The rumor is that the committee, to whom his case was referred, have reported against him.

IRON STEAMERS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that three iron steamers are now in progress in that vicinity—two in Wilmington and one at Kensington. Those at Wilmington are being built by Messrs Betts, Harlan & Co., and are intended to trade between Philadelphia and the northern and eastern waters. They will be 100 feet long, on the Ericsson plan, and will carry about 1500 barrels each. They are to have water tight bulk heads at each end, and forecastle and engine room are to be separated from the hold, thus rendering them in some measure water tight and fire proof. They are to be constructed either to go through the Delaware and Raritan Canal or by sea. The other boat is in progress by Messrs Star & Co. of Kensington. She is also to be on the Ericsson plan, but the propellers will be in her bow. She is intended to trade to Lancaster, via the Chesapeake and Tidewater Canals. She will carry about 600 barrels.

The trial of AMELIA NORMAN, for stabbing HENRY BALLARD, with a dirk knife, on the steps of the Astor House has occupied the attention of the Gothamites for some days. The wound was not mortal. The New York American says:

The perpetration of the act was clearly brought home to the prisoner; but in palliation thereof it was alleged by her counsel, and permission was asked to go into the proof of it, that at the age of sixteen she had been assiduously followed by Ballard with a view to her ruin, which, under specious promises, he had finally accomplished; that he had caused her to undergo every possible degradation, led her into the commission of other crimes consequent upon her first misstep—and, finally abandoned her to want and infamy.

Maddened to desperation, she had sought by her own hands the vengeance which the laws deny her, and all this she asks permission to prove.

The Court was to pronounce this morning upon the admissibility of such testimony. It will not, in this stage of proceeding, probably, be admitted, though in mitigation of punishment, if there be a verdict of guilty, it might, we suppose, be introduced on affidavit.

This trial has caused great excitement. It was not brought to a close at last accounts. In reference to this case the Tribune remarks:

A HARD CASE.—A woman, who in a fit of phrenzy stabs the man who has ruined her by the basest treachery, must answer for it to the law, though hers is only an attempt; but for the *man*, whose long career of perfidy and brutal lust has *effected her* ruin, and whose cowardly selfishness has several times placed her life in extreme jeopardy, the law has no penalty! Such is now the law of New York! Such is Human Justice.

New Orleans Mint.

According to a statement published in the New Orleans Courier, the amount of the Coinage at the branch Mint in that city for the year 1843, was $4,568,000—3,177,000 of Gold, and 1,391,000 of Silver—as follows:

Gold, Qr., Eagles,	368,002 pieces		$920,005
Half Eagles,	101,075	"	505,375
Eagles,	175,162	"	1,751,620
	644,239	"	$3,177,000
Silver, Dimes,	150,000	"	15,000
Qr. Dollars,	968,000	"	242,000
Half do	2,268,000	"	1,134,000
	4,030,239		$4,568,000

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A case of breach of promise was tried in the District Court of this county last week, *Maria Graham vs. Wm. Hay*, which resulted in a verdict of $950 for Plaintiff.

LEITZA, the German, in New York, charged with the murder of his wife, has been tried, and pronounced not guilty.

The Cincinnati Pork Trade,

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th inst., says:

The whole number of Hogs slaughtered, and in the pens on Monday night last—both in this city and Covington, was 177,000—and 23,000 is not a high estimate for the number that have come in, in country wagons from the adjacent neighborhood, making in round numbers 200,000. This, we hesitate not to say, is as many as our pork packers generally believed would be put up here during the whole season, and more than many expected, and from what we can learn there must be 15, to 20,000 Hogs yet to come in. This fact, together with the increased rate of interest in New York, on bills predicated on shipments of Pork, and the consequent difficulty of negotiating these bills in this market, (our Brokers having declined buying, to a great extent, and our Banks refusing to purchase any that have more than four months to run,) have had the effect to depress the price of Pork at least 10 per cent within the last week. Sales were made yesterday at $2 25 and $2 62, dividing the lots as usual at the weights of 200 lbs: also $2 50a2 60: and $2 40a2 70: 81 very heavy at $2 75 per 100 lbs. We don't think that the very choicest lot would bring over $2 75: another lot we remember was sold at $2 37a2 50, and another at $2 40a2 60. The weather has no doubt had a bad effect upon the market, as it has been so warm as to greatly increase the risks of slaughtering for the last 3 days, even while we write, the sun is shining warm, and it feels almost as pleasant as May—with no frost at night.

TEXAS.

Gov. Tucker of Miss., among other things, recommends the annexation of Texas. But his recommendation meets with no support from any party in that State. The Southron speaks of it in the following decided manner:

"We very much doubt whether the Legislature of any considerable portion of the citizens of the State, can be induced to advocate the sentiments of the Governor on the subject of the annexation of Texas. As far as we have been able to learn the state of public opinion, a large majority of the people of all parties and all classes are opposed to such a quixotic recommendation."

A Political Joke.

The *Richmond Palladium* (Ind.) tells a capital political story, which happened recently in that State.

At a Democratic Meeting in Tippecanoe county, the party was divided between Cass and Van Buren. A Cass man introduced a resolution, lauding the General, as a citizen and a soldier, who had shouldered his knapsack, endured suffering, &c.

One of the faithful followers of the dandy magician of Kinderhook, unwilling that Gen Cass should receive so great a compliment, at the sacrifice of Mr Van Buren, moved to amend said resolution, by striking out the name of Lewis Cass, and insert the name of *Martin Van Buren*, and called upon the Clerk to read as amended. The Clerk accordingly read:

Resolved, That *Gen. Martin Van Buren*, the soldier and patriot, who in early life, took his rifle on his shoulder and his knapsack on his back, and penetrated the wilderness of the west—made an early home with the pioneers—endured in common with them their hardships and privations, and when his country called for aid in war with the merciless savages, he was the first to enter the fight, and with "knife to knife" he fought throughout that bloody contest."

This hit at little Matty was received with thunders of applause, and bespeaks the manner in which those distinguished aspirants are regarded.

Great American Fair.

We learn with pleasure that a great National Fair for the exhibition of the choice productions of American Industry, is to be held at Baltimore in May next, simultaneously with the assembling of the National Conventions of the rival parties. We take the following announcement from the National Intelligencer:

NATIONAL FAIR.

At the adjourned meeting of the friends of Agriculture and Manufactures, held on the 10th inst., at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Col. TALIAFERRO, of Virginia, was appointed Chairman, and R. E. Horner, of New Jersey, and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, Secretaries.

The Hon. Wm P. Thomasson, of Kentucky, one of the Committee appointed under the direction of the previous meeting, made a report; and, after a full and free discussion of the subject, both as to the objects, time and place, in which Messrs. Thomasson, of Kentucky, Hudson of Massachusetts, Morris of Philadelphia, Hunt of New York, Henley of Indiana, Irvin of Pennsylvania, and Ellsworth of the District of Columbia, and others, took part, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of, and recommend the holding of a National Fair at Baltimore in May next.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Agricultural Society of Baltimore to give notice of the time and place, and invite other Agricultural and Industrial Associations, as well as individuals, to attend the Fair and bring specimens of stock, home products, mechanic arts and manufactures.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to communicate a copy of the above to the Agricultural Society of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to aid in making the necessary arrangments to carry the above object into effect, viz: Dr. Gideon R. Smith of Baltimore, Dr. James W. Thompson of Delaware, R. E. Horner of New Jersey, T. B. Wakeman of New York, and Abbott Lawrence of Boston.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to aid in effecting the above objects, viz: Hon. John S. Skinner and H. L. Ellsworth of the District of Columbia, Hon. Wm Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Hon Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, and Hon. Charles Hudson of Massachusetts.

JOHN TALIAFERRO, Ch'm.
R. E HORNOR, } Secretaries.
J. F. CALLAN, }

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The St. Stephen, (N. B.) Courant of the 11th, states that the brig Sarah Lovett sailed from L'Etang with lumber for the West Indies on the 4th ult. and was capsized the third day out. The deck load fastenings were immediately cut away, with the fore and main top mast rigging, when the vessel righted with the lower masts standing, and water logged. Capt J. W. Abbot, a very enterprising young man, perished the same day. The survivors of the crew succeeded in obtaining a barrel of bread wet with salt water, which with a quantity of ice and snow about the decks, afforded them subsistence while they remained upon the wreck.

On the thirteenth day after the disaster, two of the crew, named Wm Allan and Mr. Holland, with a colored boy named Geo Robinson, perished from cold and exhaustion; and the fifteenth day (23 December) the mate, Matthew Clendennin, and the second mate, Wm Helms, also perished. On the same day the wreck was fallen in with by the brig Ann, Captain Todd, of Shelburne, and the two survivers taken on board in an almost perishing condition, and landed a few days after at Burlington, N. S., where every assistance was afforded them in their distressed and melancholy condition. The two survivors were John B. Lawrence, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Cutler of St. Stephen.

SUPPOSED HORRIBLE MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Coronor was called to hold an inquest on the body of Dominick Sweeny, who had been murdered, it was supposed, by his wife. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows received from a sharp instrument, given by his wife, or his wife and others. His wife, and her mother and father, were all committed to prison by the Coroner. Mrs S took to prison with her an infant 7 months old. The deceased belonged to a family living in Fairview street, near Bushhill. They had been drunk and quarreling for several days. The deceased had a wound over each hip, to the depth of 5 inches, either of them sufficient to produce death; besides sundry wounds on his breast and arms. The sister of his wife is missing.—*Phil Inquir*

MUNIFICENCE.—After a sermon preached by President Olin, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green street, a few evenings since in behalf of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct., a collection of $4,000 was made for endowing a Professorship in that College. James Harper, of Harper & Brothers, D. Drew; E. Luckley; F Hall, and Wm B. Jackson, gave $500 each.—*N Y. Amer.*

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons against harboring or trusting my wife, MARY, who left my bed and board on the 11th inst., without just cause or provocation. I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH EDMONSON.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w3t*.

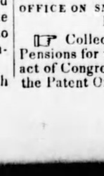
EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HERRON,
WILLIAM DIXON,
Executors.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described property, viz: a tract of land situate in Peters township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew Boreland, John Callahan, Archibald M'Murry, John Melony and others, containing **300 ACRES**, more or less, on which are erected

A STEAM GRIST MILL, which runs 8 or 9 months in the year, by water, a Brick Dwelling House, 1½ stories high; 2 comfortable tenant houses and a good barn. The property is well watered and contains a good Coal Bank. The whole under good fence.

ALSO, One other small tract of land, belonging to the same estate, situate in said township, adjoining lands of the estate of Isaac Ligget, Andrew Devore, and others, containing about TWENTY ACRES.

A small part cleared, but no other improvements. Late the estate of WILLIAM ARTHURS, dec'd.

☞ The sale will be held on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, where due attendance will be given, and terms made known by Daniel Darragh and James S. Scott, Administrators of said estate. By the Court,

ALEX. G. MARSHMAN,
Dec. 5.—w3teow. Clerk.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

FAHNESTOCK'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS.

IT has met with a success hitherto unparalleled. The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the results of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation during the last 15 years, and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—nor unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for Worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, which can be seen by calling on the proprietors or their authorized agents; and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomiting, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these Pills, to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor, unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting, they are now put up in a red Xylographic wrapper.—Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S LIQUID OPODELDOC.

This Liquid Opodeldoc differs entirely from the common Opodeldoc. It is warm and attenuating, and will be found peculiarly serviceable in Rheumatic and Gouty affections, Stiffness of the neck or joints, Numbness, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.—It may also be applied for sudden Headache, Tooth ache, recent burns and scalds, where the skin is not broken. Pinches and wounds under the nails will be speedily relieved by it.—Price 25 cts. per Vial.

FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value. It is pleasant to the taste, and offered at so low a price as to place it within the reach of every person.—There are, perhaps, but few Cough preparations that will produce such decided effects in so short a time. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. CARMINATIVE LOZENGES,

Have cured hundreds of the Bowel complaint while not an instance has yet come to our knowledge in which they have failed. They will certainly and speedily allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, or habitual looseness.—Price 25 cents per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. COUGH LOZENGES,

Possess all the virtues of the best Cough Syrups, and being composed of vegetable extracts in a concentrated form, are very convenient to carry in the pocket, while they are not liable to injury by freezing, fermentation or breakage. Both the above Lozenges are pleasant to the taste.—Price 25c per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. EYE-WATER,

For the cure of inflammation of the Eyes. This Eye-Water has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for diseases of the Eyes, arising from irritation produced from sand, dust and other foreign substances—acrid vapors—exposure to intense light—blows—sudden changes of temperature—colds—absorption of scrofulous—small pox, and other virulent matters; also, the effects of scarlet and other fevers. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. RUBEFACIENT.

External applications for a certain class of inflammatory affections, have been in constant use and high favor, from the commencement of the healing art to this time, and the proprietors of the above medicine flatter themselves that they have at length discovered a combination that embraces all the properties requisite to cure the complaints in which stimulants are usually employed.

The Rubefacient is an emolient, and at the same time a powerful and permanent stimulant. The complaints for which it is principally used, are Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many affections of Horses and Cattle such as Sprains, Bruises, Ring Bone, Spavin, &c. &c.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

☞ In order to bring the above valuable remedies within the reach of every person, they have all been put at the very low price of 25 cents each.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Jan. 17. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had a diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been effectually cured. Who can doubt their good qualities after reading the following:

MR. R. E. SELLERS: SIR—I feel it my duty, briefly to state to you, for the benefit of all persons who are, or may be afflicted with the dreadful complaint of a diseased Liver.

About 8 years ago I was first attacked with the Liver Complaint. I applied to Dr. Sensney, of Chambersburgh, Pa; after trying for 2 years to give me relief, he finally told me nothing would cure me. I then removed to this State, and from time to time I applied to three several physicians, who all said they could cure me, but never did. I experienced a slight relief sometimes, but nothing permanent; after which I concluded that there was no help for me, and that I would most certainly go the way of all the earth, as I had concluded never to take any more medicine. I visited a neighbor of mine who had used your pills, and found great relief (and eventually a permanent cure.) I too thought, after reading the symptoms of a diseased liver, that it suited my case precisely. I then concluded that I would try once more, so I purchased 1½ boxes, and found to my utter astonishment, they effected a perfect and entire cure. I would also state that the day I began to take them I weighed 125 pounds; in ten days I found my flesh increase, and my appetite so good that I was curious to know how much I gained, which I found to be six pounds in ten days, and this too I gained in the harvest field at my work. If any doubt the truth of the above, let them come to me, and I can testify to every word of the above being true. CHAS. G. HART.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shunn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Dec. 30.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Allegheny:

THE PETITION of John Knox, Administrator, and Letitia Foster, Administratrix, of the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, late of the city of Allegheny, and now deceased,—

Respectfully showeth—That the said William M Foster died intestate, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and forty-three, seized of an interest hereinafter described in a tract of land containing two hundred and fifteen acres, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, being the one half of the tract which was devised to John L. Hill, William F. Hill, and said William M. Foster, by the last will of John Foster, late of Adams County.

That previous to the decease of said William M. Foster, he had made and authorized to be made, a full sale of his interest in said tract of land, and had also, by various letters, authorized and empowered John L. Hill to make the sale of his interest in said land as aforesaid—That by virtue of said authority given to John L. Hill, and in pursuance of the wishes of said William M. Foster, the said John L. Hill did, on the twentieth day of January, 1843, enter into Articles of Agreement with a certain Albert Vandyke, of Franklin township, Adams county, for the sale of said tract of land, and for the sale of the interest and title of the said William M. Foster therein—That by the terms of said Article of Agreement the Deed for said tract of land was to be made on the 1st day of April, 1844.

The said William M. Foster being now deceased, his Administrators as aforesaid, setting forth that it would be against equity to rescind said contract, pray the Court that an order may be made, directing notice to be given to the said Albert Vandyke, and all other persons